CHEMICAL MARKETS

Established 1914

The Weekly Business Periodical of the
Chemical Process Industries

VOL. XIX No. 1 | Published Every Thursday by Drug & Chemical Markets, Inc. | MAY 13, 1926

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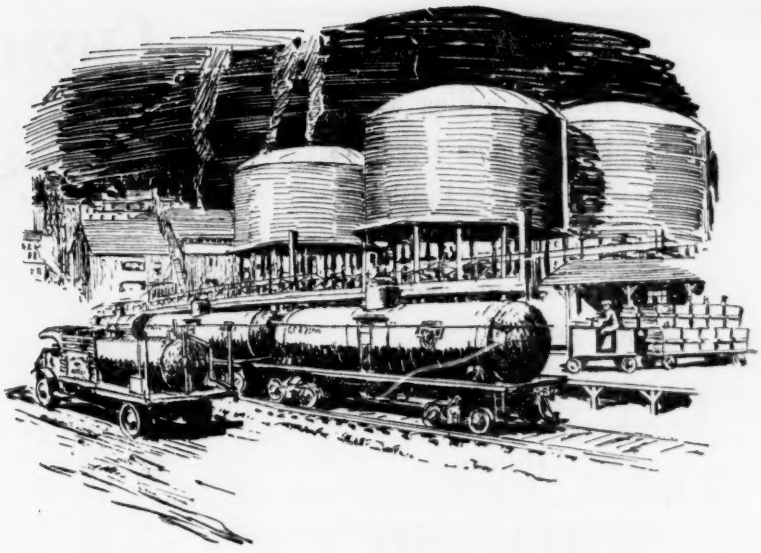

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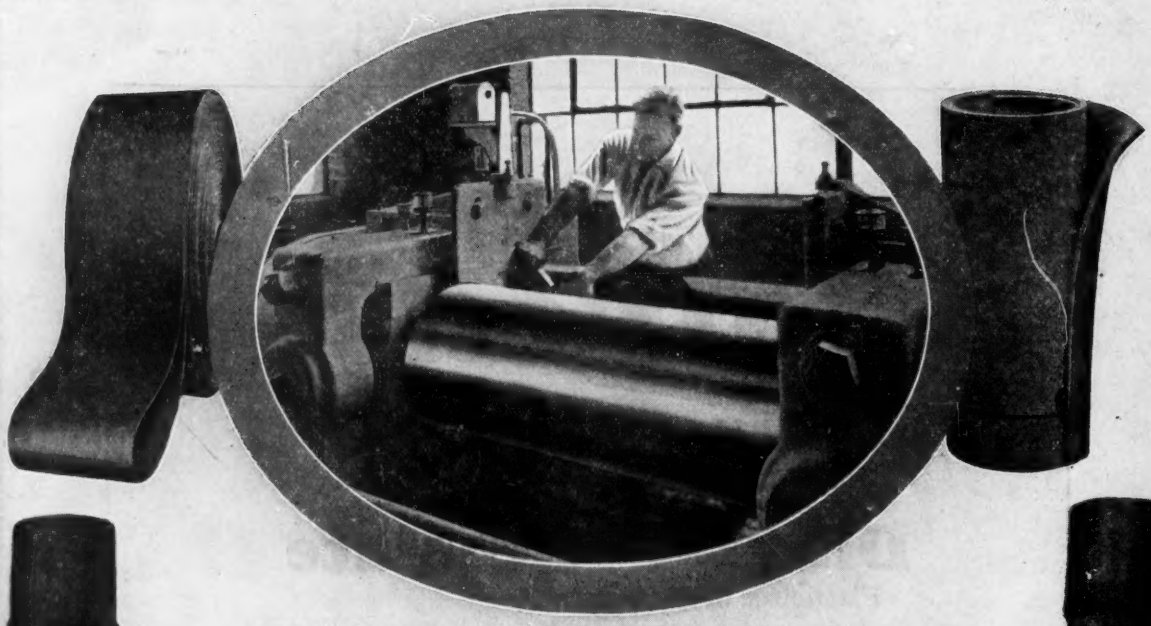

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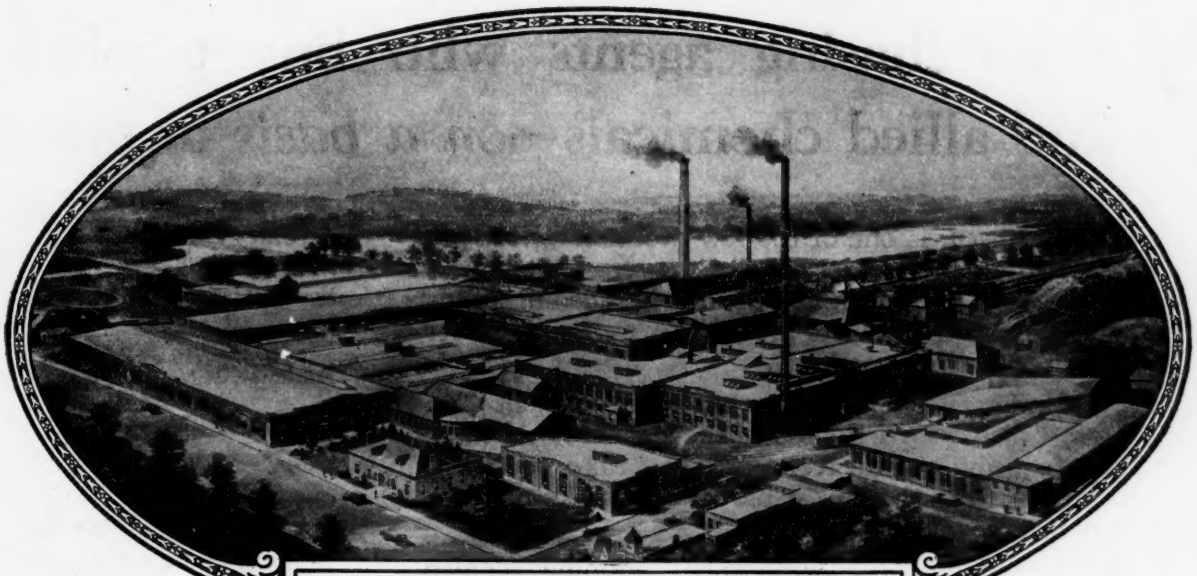

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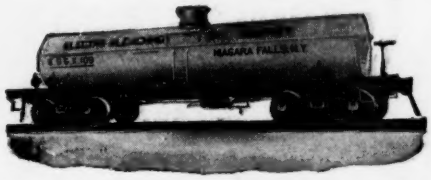

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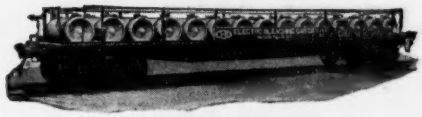

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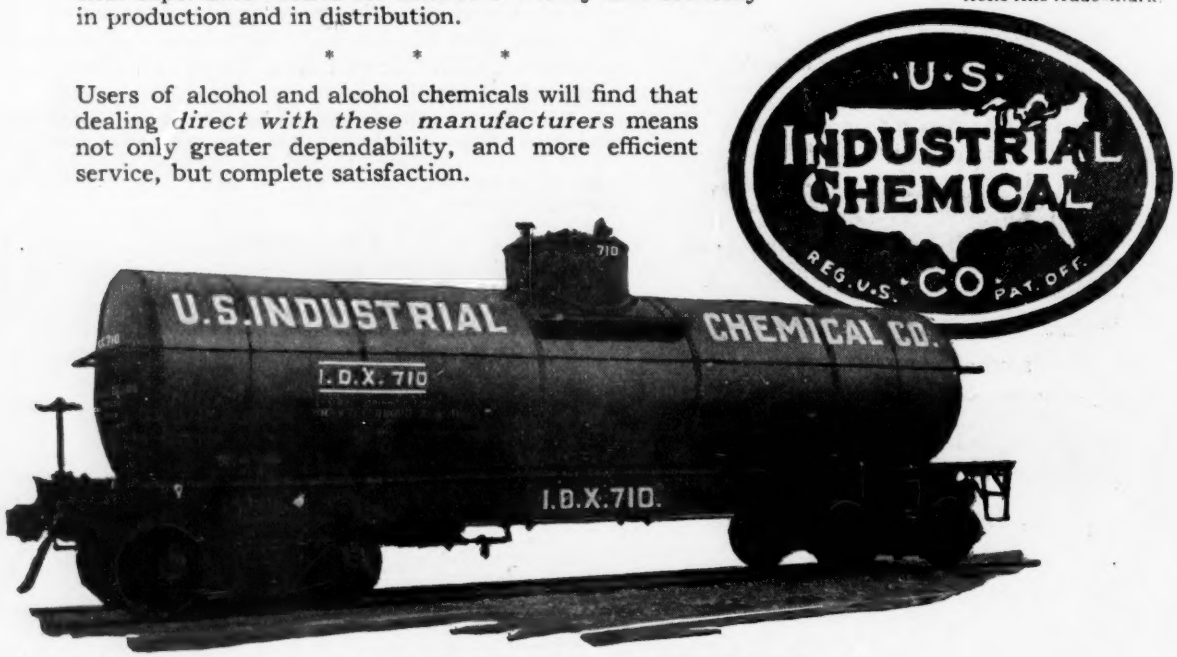

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CHEMICAL MARKETS

VOL. XIX NEW YORK, MAY 13, 1926 No. 1

Industrial Safety

A Contributed Editorial
By the Vice Chairman of the Board, duPont Co.

IF ONE were to saw nearly through one rung of a ladder, preferably near the top, and a workman using that ladder should have the rung break under him and be killed by the fall, any right-thinking man would say that the author of such a "practical joke" was guilty of manslaughter and responsible for his act. If the sawing were done "accidentally", without intention to harm his brother man, the results would be no less dire.

IT IS self-evident that marking an accident hazard—a situation which I call a "trap"—so as to warn the expected victim, for instance, in the case of the ladder by breaking out the defective rung, would be a wise precaution. To put in a sound rung and eliminate the "trap" would be a surer way to prevent trouble. A warning of danger or, better, the elimination of danger is the under-lying principle of "safety first." It is strange that men, otherwise intelligent, become so used to dangers as to take not the slightest precaution to eliminate them or warn their fellow men of them if they cannot be eliminated. Many will immediately deny such a condition, but I ask you to look around in everyday life. Can you drive your car a half-hour in any direction without crossing another highway, traffic on which is made at least partly invisible by a needless obstruction at the corner? Are you one of the thousands who put their furnace ashes in wooden boxes, well knowing that innumerable fires have resulted therefrom?

STUDENTS of the safety problem agree that "most accidents" are entirely preventable. It seems to me that substantially all accidents are preventable and that we know how to prevent more than 90% of them already. This is said advisedly because the duPont Co. has been able to reduce its accident mortality rate per unit of exposure to one-eighth and its injury rate per unit of exposure to about one-sixth of that which maintained only 15 years ago. The Safety Division is quite sure that we have not fully accomplished our purpose; because some large plants have operated for a whole year without a "lost-time" injury, all should do so.

HOW little trouble it will be and how much satisfaction will you get, if you will just spend a little thought in locating and eradicating a "trap" which may catch you or one of your employees! From the financial point of view every factory which has sincerely tried "safety first" has found it highly profitable and that is what you are in business for, but you will gain still more from the support and good feeling of your employees. It is only a reasonable prophecy to say that before many years have rolled by, good workmen will not work at plants where "safety first" is not practiced.

Irénée du Pont

CHEMICAL OR FUEL

Producers of coke oven distillates are obtaining higher prices than a year ago on the entire list of products. Toluene and xylene have been advanced by the heavy demands of lacquer manufacturers and these prices will probably be sustained. But the present strength of benzene prices is unusual for this time of the year with production being maintained at a fairly high rate. Only a year ago the benzene market was in a weak condition with prices openly quoted at two cents below today's figure on the pure grade and three cents lower on ninety per cent.

The strengthening of the gasoline market is alone responsible for this condition. In former years the production of gasoline has increased during the Spring at a much higher rate than has the consumption, and prices have often as a consequence broken. For the last five years gasoline users have paid less for their gasoline in July than in January. But the gasoline market for 1926 has been, on an average, two cents above the prices of last year,—much to the satisfaction of light oil producers.

The movement of benzene at high prices in midsummer is not a very serious problem due to the fact that production of benzene cannot be increased at will as can the production of gasoline. Motor-fuel blenders make exceedingly heavy demands upon producers during the Summer months and the difficulty in past years has been to satisfy this demand. There will doubtless be a repetition of this situation during the coming Summer, and those not under contract for motor benzene will bid for supplies and take any pure grade that they can get in order to make up shortages of motor benzol.

Tar distillers—especially the larger producers among the steel companies—have in the past regarded the motor fuel market as a sort of convenient sponge to absorb any and all benzene stocks; but the growth of this demand and its increasing stability, coupled with the now well developed market for the light oil distillates may easily revise this marketing theory. If so, chemical users of any grade of distillates will do well to see to it that their requirements are covered by contracts.

OUR RISING TAXES

The National debt has been reduced about four and a quarter billion dollars within the past six years while the debts of the State and local Governments have been increased about six and three quarter billion dollars during the same period. The State Governments contracted new debts about twenty times as fast as they paid off their old ones. The total public debt of all forms of Government is now higher than when our National debt was at its peak in 1919.

Rising taxes are one of the moving initial forces in the vicious circle of rising costs. Because of this labor must have a higher wage, and this must be passed along by manufacturers and distributers to the budget of the ultimate consumer. Railroads are paying higher taxes which can only result in higher freight rates that will likewise increase the cost of all natural and manufactured products. At present the railroads are devoting the net earnings of one mile out of every four to paying taxes.

The Federal Government, the railroads and practically all branches of industry, have effected rigid economies since the World War. That the State and Federal Governments must be checked in their extravagant methods is obvious if industrial costs in this country are to come down, and if the effects of industrial research and economies are to be passed along to the ultimate consumer.

Further uses for ethylene glycol, in addition to the automobile anti-freeze market and the substitution for glycerin in the manufacture of explosives, are opened up by the demonstrations of Dr. J. G. Davidson in his address before the American Chemical Society last Friday. A complete line of cellulose solvents of various boiling points, with slight, pleasant odors, adapted to use in lacquers, dopes and artificial silk are offered. Some of these are now moving in tank car quantities—remarkable example of the fruits of chemical research and development for only a few years ago ethylene glycol was sold in laboratory quantities at $5.00 per pound, a new, rare experimental chemical.

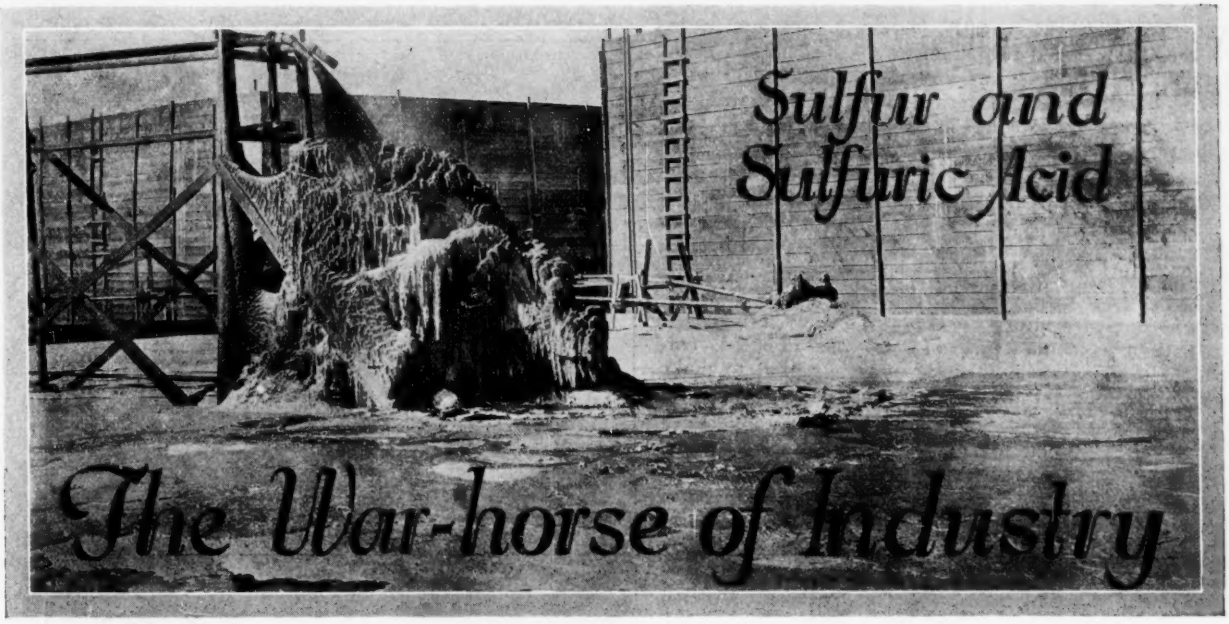
[*Ten Years Ago*]

(From "Drug & Chemical Markets," May 10, 1916).

Countries that are counting on either securing any part of Germany's aniline dye trade or making themselves independent of Germany as regards dyes must expect a bitter struggle after the war. This is indicated by the action of all the leading chemical concerns in Germany making aniline dyes in forming a coalition for the protection of their mutual interests. Impulse has been given to this plan by a realization that certain foreign governments either are doing all they can to encourage the making of aniline dyes in their own countries by subsidies or increased tariffs or other protective laws and that further measures of a similar nature are expected to follow. The new coalition will adopt every possible means to increase the efficiency of German aniline manufactures and improve the quality of dyes in order that foreign competition may be overcome.

Sales of bleaching powder were made during the week at 6¼c a lb although as high as 8c a lb was quoted. Copper sulfate is in an easier position with lots available as low as 16½c a lb. Bichromates are lower with potash offered at 64c a lb for 89% material. Potash prussiate is offered at lower prices of $1.65 a lb for the yellow variety and $5.25 a lb for the red. Aniline oil is offered at lower prices at 67c a lb.

Potash production in the United States during 1915 was valued at $342,000, according to the Department of Commerce. The imports of refined potash salts during the year was 76,141 long tons or slightly more than 25% of the imports in 1913, the last normal year of importation.



For two years sulfur output has fallen below shipments and the price has recently advanced $5 a ton at the mines. What is the outlook in the Texas fields? Will acid makers return to the pyrites process? What will sulfuric acid cost? Fertilizers, paper, chemicals, petroleum, rubber, steel—all industries seek correct answers.

AN advance in the price of sulfuric acid is virtually a certainty before the fall contract season opens. In fact if the two great consuming fields of fertilizers and steel had not slackened their operations this Spring, so that they have been taking only about 60-75% of their contracted supplies, current quotations would have at this time been higher. While this surplus of acid, just at the beginning of the quiet season of the industrial year has staved off the advances, nevertheless the repeated statements of acid makers that the advance in brimstone of $5.00 means an increased cost of $1.25 a ton for 66 degree acid, an increase they must cover in their selling price, is vigorously substantiated by their refusal to extend present acid contracts, or to write new ones over any considerable period of time at the present price. An advance of 10% in the market price of sulfuric acid is of far-reaching industrial importance; but in the present instance it is even more far-reaching than most consumers readily appreciate, for this peer of all industrial chemicals is closely interwoven with all branches of the American chemical industries, and its status has been profoundly changed since the war.

THIS radically changed position of sulfur is itself threatened with change. Two years ago operations at the Louisiana mine were suspended, not because the deposit was exhausted, but for the plain business reason that they were no longer profitable. Since cave-ins had made fissures in the earth, it had become necessary to use increasing amounts of hot water and higher pressures. This unexpected development has not unnaturally raised uncertainties in the minds of all sulfur consumers as to the ultimate ability of the two remaining Texas producers, who in 1925, according to the just published report of the Department of Commerce, supplied 99% of our output, to supply surely the twenty years estimated stocks in their deposits.

ON every count sulfur is the most important chemical raw material of modern industry. It is the one most valuable agricultural insecticide. It is necessary for petroleum refining and rubber vulcanization. It is used in such widely different products as dyes, sugar, and acid-proof cement. But its position of overwhelming chemical importance is due chiefly to the fact that it has become the direct source of 75% of our sulfuric acid. And sulfuric acid is the most widely used chemical, so useful that it has been nicknamed 'the war-horse of industry.'

THIS dominating position for brimstone has all been attained since 1903 when the Union Sulphur Co. first pumped crude sulfur out of the deposits in Louisiana by the ingenious hot water mining method perfected by Herman Frasch. Then, the whole world's production was but 600,000 tons; to which we contributed practically nothing. Last year, our production was 1,857,970 tons; and our export shipments alone were greater than world's output twenty-five years ago.

SINCE pre-war times our use of sulfuric acid has virtually doubled (a telling bit of testimony of our industrial expansion) as set forth by the following estimates of sulfuric acid consumption:

	Pre-war	Present
Fertilizers	2,250,000	2,000,000
Petroleum	300,000	1,500,000
Chemicals	350,000	1,000,000
Steel and iron	200,000	650,000
Other metals, batteries, etc.	75,000	500,000
Explosives	150,000	200,000
All other industries	225,000	650,000
Total	3,550,000	6,500,000

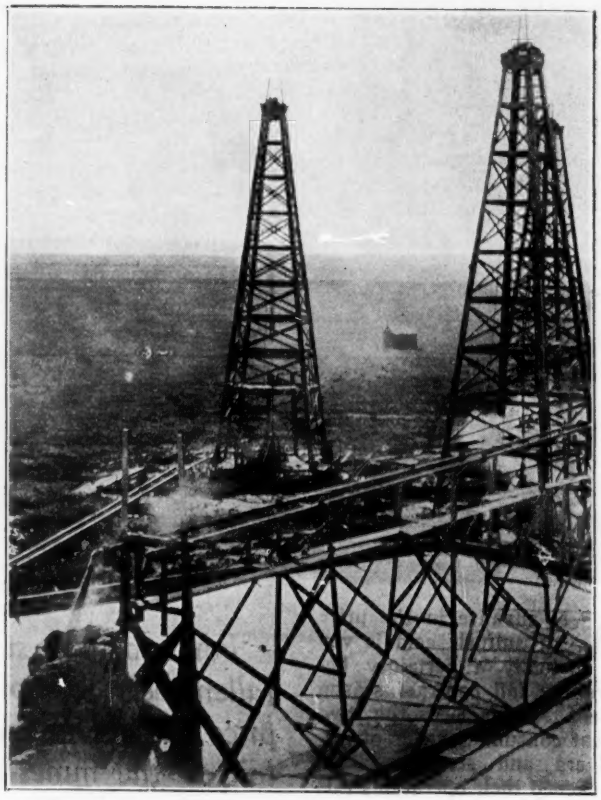
ALONG with this greatly increased consumption has come a veritable revolution in the methods of manufacture. Prior to the war virtually half of our sulfuric acid was produced from pyrites; varying amounts, from 30-40%, as a by-product in smelting zinc, lead, and coppers ores; the inconsiderable balance from brimstone. Today 70% of our acid is made direct from brimstone; 25%, fairly evenly divided, from roasting the pyrites and from the smelter operations. Prior to the war we imported on the average a million tons of pyrites, principally from Spain, and produced domestically 350,000 tons. Last year we imported 276,385 tons and produced in our own mines 170,081 tons, which, remembering that our manufacture of acid has doubled, emphasizes this switch in the raw materials used to make our most important chemical.

THIS revolutionary change was brought about by a combination of circumstances fortuitous to the sulfur producers. First, an increased sulfur production. Second, the cutting off of our supply of Spanish pyrites. Third, lower prices for crude brimstone.

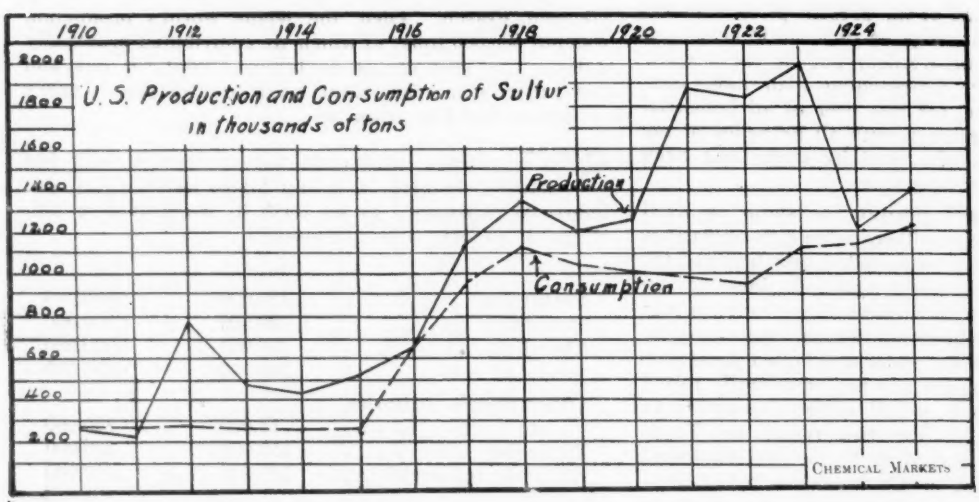
Protected by the Frasch patents, the Union Sulphur Co. enjoyed a virtual monopoly till 1914, when the Freeport Sulphur Co., controlled by the Swenson interests, came into production. Five years later, the Texas Gulf Sulphur Co., succeeding the Gulf Sulphur Co. of Bernard Baruch and S. W. Mudd, began operations. These new developments, as indicated on the chart of our sulfur production, greatly increased the available stocks of American sulfur. Up to this time we had produced but 10% of the world's supply; today 80% of the world's sulfur comes from the three mines operating in Texas by the Freeport and Texas-Gulf companies.

DURING the early period of comparatively small output, a ready market was found in the paper and rubber industries and for use as agricultural insecticides. American acid manufactrers had costly equpiment for the roasting of pyrite and naturally were not anxious to scrap this or change their established and satisfactory methods, using a cheap and available raw material, iron pyrite.

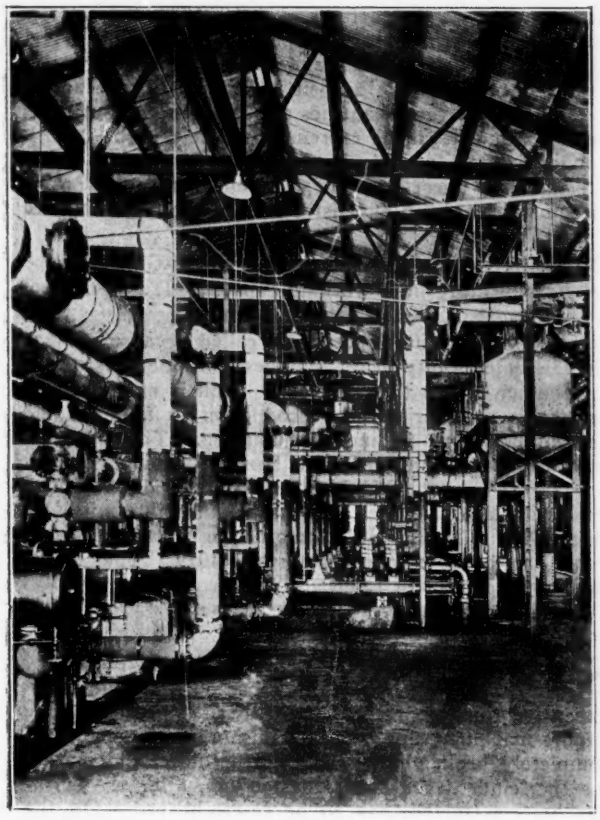
IF the War had not violently thrust its far-reaching and compelling influence into the situation, the substitution of brimstone for pyrites would have been a much longer, and to the sulfur producers a much more painful, competitive victory. But the war shut off the ready supply of pyrites from Spain and at the same time created a tremendous acid demand for munitions making. Sulfuric acid prices advanced to a peak of 500% above the normal. The smelters began roasting ore not for the metal but for the acid they could recover, and they began "sweetening" their batches with brimstone to increase acid yields. Fertilizer and chemical plants could well afford to switch over to the brimstone process—in fact, with pyrites so scarce, due to the dislocation of trans-Atlantic shipping, which cut down Spanish importations, they were virtually forced to do so or suspend operations at the very time when there was a voracious demand at fancy prices for their acid.



Producing Wells at Freeport, Texas



THE war ended with the American sulfur producers geared up to an output three times as great as in 1913 and with most of the acid makers using brimstone. American sulfur was well in control of the domestic situation, and the producers wisely resolved to consolidate their position by lowering the price so that there would be no temptation on the part of their acid customers to return



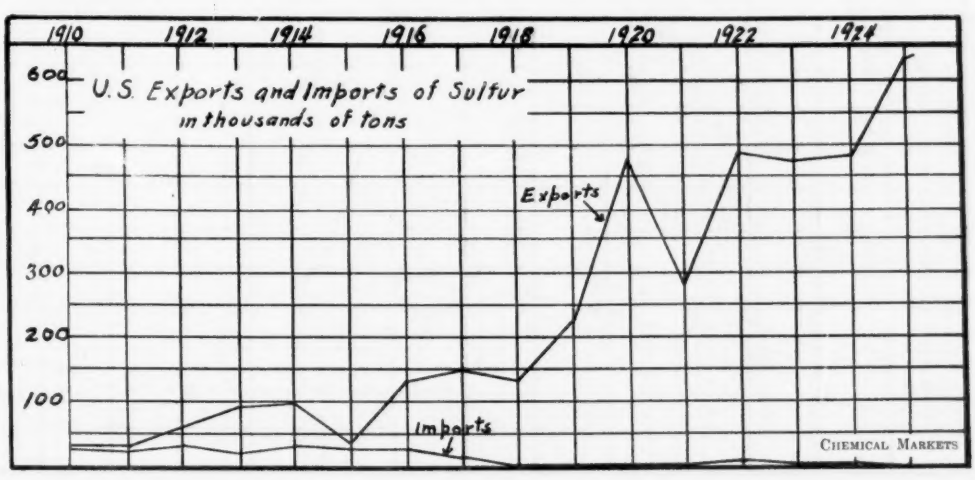
Intricate System of Piping in Sulfur Mining Plant at Freeport, Texas

to pyrites. From a war price of $22 a ton at the mines, sulfur dropped to $18 in 1919, to $16 in 1921, to $14 in 1922. By staggering long time contracts for big tonnages, they equalized these reductions to their own and their customers' satisfaction, and up to a year ago the price held steady at $13 inside on these contracts. Their big production of a virtually pure brimstone worked, as it almost always does in the chemical industry to the direct benefit of the fabricating industries and, through them, to the ultimate consumer. American industry has enjoyed the not inconsiderable advantage of adequate supplies of sulfuric acid, free from those mineral impurities often associated with pyrites acid, at very low prices.

IN the meantime, American sulfur has won a commanding position on the international markets, our production advancing in twenty years from a tenth to four-fifths of the world's total. This trade victory has been won largely at the expense of Sicilian mines from which Europe has been supplied since several hundred years before the Christian Era. The fumigating and medicinal properties of the element have been known since at least 1000 B. C. and Pliny and other classical writers mention the trade in this product with Sicily. The introduction of gunpowder added a new value to sulfur, but the modern development of the Sicilian deposits has paralleled industrial growth and dates from the middle of the last century when the Neapolitan Government gave a monopoly for the exportation of sulfur to a French syndicate. From 1860 to 1900 the output grew gradually from 120,000 metric tons to five times this amount; but the prices were during this period subjected to manipulation and wide fluctuations. Up to 1876 the price held fairly steady at 140 lire per ton, a profitable figure that led to exploration and the opening of new mines, after which competition brought the price down to 55 lire in 1896. After an abortive attempt to corner the market, a company, the Anglo-Sicilian Sulphur Co., Ltd., was organized in London, capitalized at 20,000,000 lire, with the avowed purpose of stabilizing the market by buying up the output of the mines and selling it under centralized control at satisfactory prices. This plan remained in operation till 1906, although it was only partly successful due to the failure to obtain at any time more than about 60% of the production. In an endeavor to maintain prices a large surplus of stocks had been accumulated, and when, at this time, American sulfur made its appearance on the European market, the situation created something of a panic, so that the Italian Government was forced to take a hand.

THE second period of five year contracts with the producers from the Anglo-Sicilian company were expiring at this time, and the Government, at the behest of the producers who were unable to get together, formed the compulsory syndicate, the Consorzio Obligatorio per l'Industria Zolfifera. This was organized for twelve years, and among other benefits to the Sicilian mines enabled them to enter into a market agreement with the Union Sulphur Co. which by 1908 had so invaded the European market, that the situation became critical for Sicilian interests.

IN Europe, as in the United States, the War completely upset *status quo*. Its unprecedented demand enabled the Sicilian mines to dispose of their accumulated stocks at a profit. It also opened a larger field for the sale of American sulfur, which has always enjoyed the double advantage of lower production cost and greater purity, the Sicilian material being cleaned by melting the sulfur out of the crude materials, an imperfect and wasteful process. After the Armistice the pressure of



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American competition began to pinch the Sicilian industry. In 1922, the three American companies formed, under the Webb Act, the Sulfur Export Association, and their advance has been steady as illustrated by the following table of our exports since the war.

Domestic Exports of Sulfur from the United States, For Calendar Years

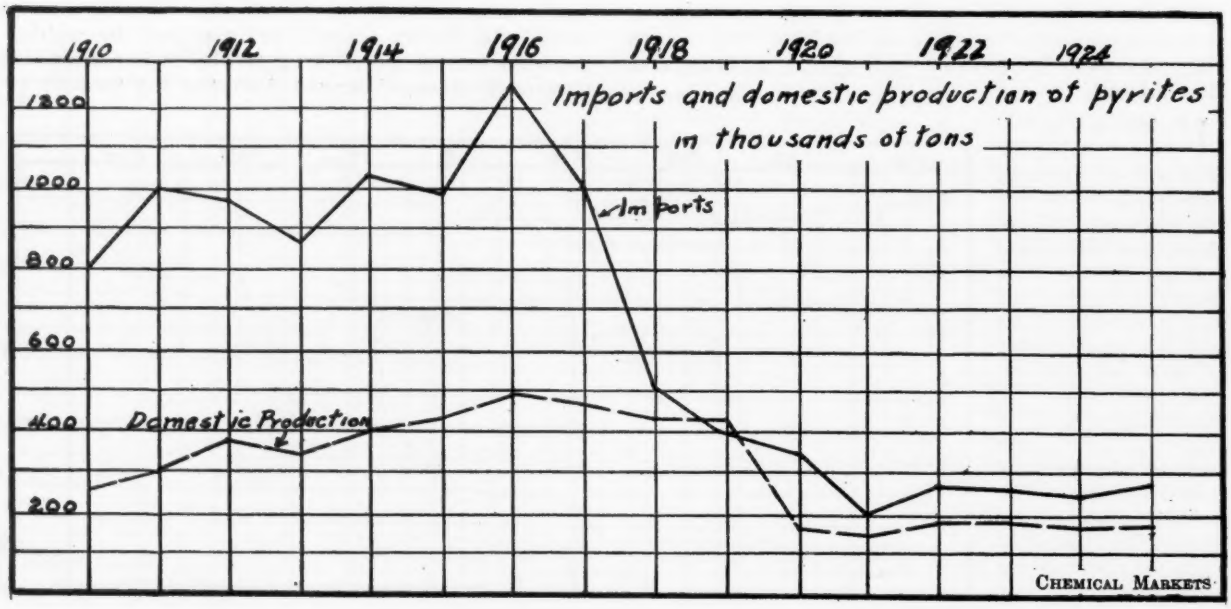
	1924	1923	1922	1921
Canada	119,221	127,971	107,974	59,487
France	92,918	98,827	93,168	55,304
Germany	79,906	83,821	63,164	23,049
Australia	58,527	50,530	48,825	54,938
Sweden	5,002	———	41,325	13,331
England	36,458	29,953	38,068	14,897
Spain	9,689	11,192	14,971	5,514
Netherlands ..	21,305	8,555	14,107	4,200
Brit. S. Africa.	5,000	4,150	8,551	5,000
Finland	6,300	———	12,650	6,901
Mexico	7,140	11,341	7,818	8,321
Norway	1,304	———	6,000	3,134
New Zealand..	12,265	10,750	5,625	2,192
Belgium	3,502	10,800	5,012	5,586
Portugal	———	———	3,003	3,335
Newfoundland.	———	———	2,000	———
Algeria & Tunis	7,550	7,600	4,000	———
British India..	———	———	1,930	3,250
Cuba	2,509	6,623	1,506	1,133
Argentine Rep.	7,360	2,550	1,500	7,611
Dutch E. Indies	———	———	1,511	———
Brazil	2,131	2,430	1,782	———
Nicaragua	———	2,504	———	———
Port. Africa ..	———	———	———	3,050
Japan	———	———	———	4,634
Asia & Oceania	———	1,340	———	———
Switzerland ...	2,625	———	———	———
Other C'tries .	1,102	1,588	1,174	895
(Tons of 2240 Lbs. each)..	481,814	472,525	485,664	285,762

INTO this complicated and often disturbed sulfur market there was injected two years ago an entirely new and unexpected element, the failure of the Louisiana mine of the Union Sulfur Co. Since then this company has produced nothing, and the company has been shipping out of accumulated stock to fulfill contracts. It is generally understood that the directors have set aside out of surplus a fund of $20,000,000, the interest on which is being used prospecting new fields in the Gulf and Louisiana areas and for re-establishing operations once a suitable deposit is located. There are, it is well known, vast quantities of sulfur throughout these sections, and it will be extremely unlikely if the deposit sought is not located; but the Frasch process, while preeminently successful and economical under favorable circumstances, is an expensive and, in the beginning, an uncertain venture.

THE remaining companies, the Texas-Gulf and the Freeport, are both working capacity. It is estimated by Government experts that they have in their three domes, as the sulfur deposits are called because of their shape, some twenty years' supplies; but the question as to whether or not their source will fail is most serious, especially as their present production is falling some half million tons behind consumption. The Freeport company is working the new Hoskins Mound, opened up two years ago, and last year re-opened operations on Bryan Mound, which they have mined intermittently since 1914. The Big Hill Dome of the Texas-Gulf company has been in operation since 1919. The Union company's deposit in Louisiana was worked for twenty-five years; but during the first ten the operations were on a comparatively small scale.

SMALL wonder that sulfuric acid manufacturers are gravely concerned with this situation. It would be an expensive thing to return to the pyrites process. The import machinery for bringing this ore from Spain has completely broken down, and furthermore, the market for the 'cinder,' the spent roasted ore, after the sulfur has been extracted, has to be re-established. On the other hand, the pyrites are a stable and unfailing source of supply, and if the price of brimstone advances to a point where it is again profitable to import the ore stocks will become available. It is not thought that production costs in Spain have increased greatly; but ocean freights are higher. Nevertheless, it is not unlikely that our imports of pyrites will increase. In fact, the very latest figures bear this out, for in Jan.-Feb. 1926 we have brought in 90,189 tons against 51,066 tons for the same period of last year.

(Continued on page 62)



Saving Time and Space in Barrel Storage

Forty seven and a half per cent in labor and four hours a day in time saved by employing these methods.

By MATTHEW W. POTTS

CHEMICALS are expensive and for this reason alone one would think that every plant manager, purchasing agent, and chemist would see that this material was properly handled and stored. If you are a user of dyestuffs, go out and see if you are properly taking care of your supply. This article will tell you how, but it is up to you to put into practice what we have written. This article is based on practical experience gained by working with one of the largest dye manufacturers in the country. The data contained herein represents many weeks work, and the methods installed in this plant alone saved many thousands of dollars.

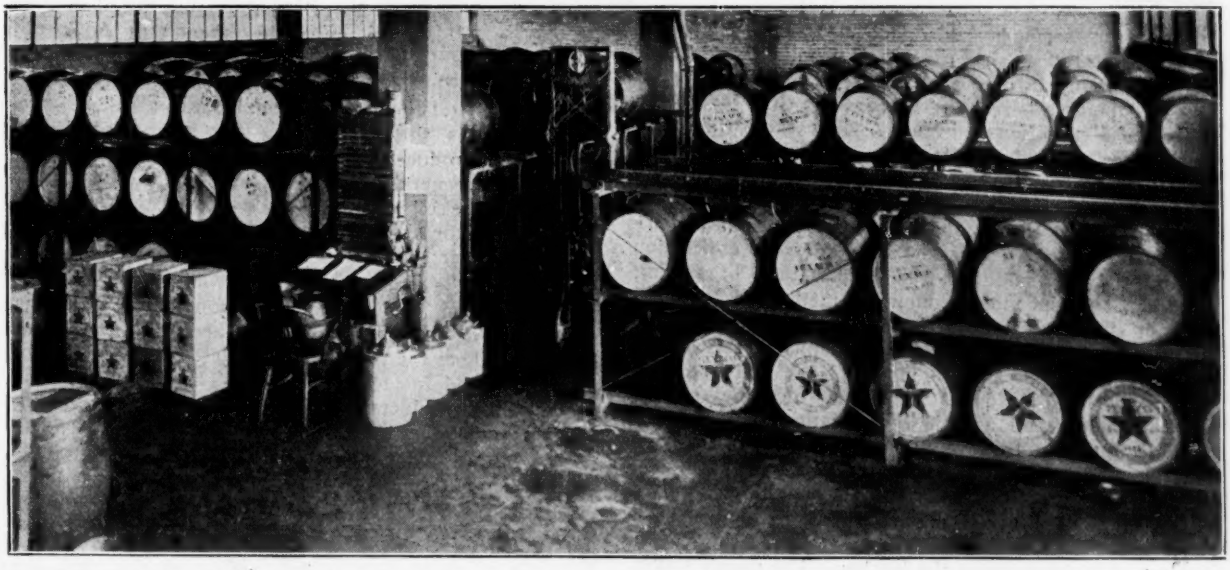
Most dyestuffs received in large quantities are shipped from the manufacturers plant in 50 gallon drums or 50 gallon wooden barrels. The storage of this material is therefore governed by the container to a great extent. Drums are generally used for liquid or pastes while barrels are used for dry powders. Decided efforts have been made in the past few years to eliminate the drums entirely, and at this date even pastes are packed and shipped in wooden barrels. The smaller quantities of dyestuffs are generally shipped in laminated veneer drums, but as this is not a difficult storage or handling problem we will not deal with it at this time.

The first complaint heard from both the maker of dyes and the user, is against the present wooden barrels. Boiled down these come to one common complaint that the barrels of today are not made right—the wood dries out, hoops fall off, heads break in, and other defects develop after packing, especially if packed with a dry product. When filled with liquids or paste, the complaints are about leaks between the staves, at the bung and around the croze. Replacing heads, putting on new hoops, coopering and re-coopering is expensive. Leakage amounts to a loss of thousands of dollars every year, to manufacturers and consumers alike.

How to make a barrel is just as well known today, in fact better than it was 20 years ago. What, then, causes all of these complaints? Experience proves that leaks are caused more frequently from abuse, (many times unintentional) than from improper manufacture. For instance one dyestuff manufacturer who was having a number of complaints from customers and branches, investigated their barrel handling and storage methods both before and after filling, with the result that by making radical changes it was found that complaints could be eliminated and a cheaper barrel used. This change in the grade of the barrel alone made possible a saving of 45 cents per barrel. The company was using approximately 200 barrels per day, 300 days per year, so this saving amounted to $27,000 per year in barrel costs alone. There were additional savings in labor costs for repairing and coopering, claims on carriers, and delays to customers.

AFTER barrels are packed and placed in storage, poor methods result in waste space and large labor costs for piling and handling. In one case, by re-arranging aisles and changing handling methods, the writer reduced the labor force from 53 men to 13 men in 45 days, saving $19,960 the first year over and above the cost of the new equipment, which was $5.000.

To appreciate why a barrel (of dyestuff) should be protected at all times, we will give a little detail as



The modern method of storing chemicals is to use steel racks, insuring safety, efficiency and economy.

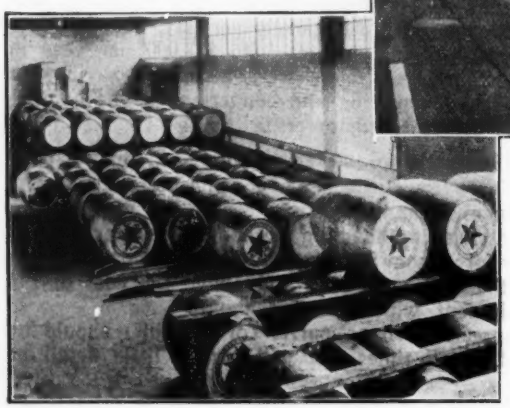
The economical advantage of the rack system is the small labor force required to operate a warehouse where racks are installed. In most cases one man with a tiering machine or truck can do all the placing and removing of the barrels from stock. This is clearly shown in figure 4.

Storage on the chimb is the prevailing method of piling barrels. It should be remembered that this method (fig. 2) is only recommended for dry products and never over four tiers high. The placing of barrels on the bilge with dunnage as shown in figure 3 is good, but not as efficient as the rack method, especially if a large assortment of colors are carried in stock.

It has been estimated that where barrels containing liquid are stored on the chimb for any length of time the leakage will amount to from 15 to 20 per cent of the barrel content. This loss is one of the reasons why large oil companies have adopted the rack system of storage.

Figures 5 & 6 show an example of "before and after," the most unsatisfactory and the best method of storage.

For storing dry or paste chemicals, dyestuffs and other similar materials in barrels or drums the method shown below, while not the best available, is the best of the three shown on this page and has the merit of being cheap, and to some extent, efficient. Unless the question of lateral space is involved, this method will suffice in many plants.



It does not seem possible that anyone would store valuable dyestuff as shown in fig. 5, yet this is an actual condition found in one large plant. There is no better way to damage a barrel and its contents than by storing under these conditions. Figure 6 shows how this plant now stores their dyes. It is hardly necessary to say that the new system practically paid for itself merely by reducing the loss of damaged dyestuffs.

By looking at the accompanying photographs a comparison of methods can easily be made. In conclusion it can safely be said that the best method of storing dyestuffs, and the most economical method of handling them in storage is to use the steel rack method. The savings mentioned in the first paragraphs of this article can be easily duplicated in many plants that are now storing and handling dyes. Such sums of money should not be wasted, and a little investigation will make it possible not only to save money, but also to improve conditions and speed up each operation.

It may be worth while to say something here as to the method of barrel manufacture. From the very start, great care is taken to remove just the right amount of moisture from the lumber. The rough staves are usually stored in the open for a year, to season. Before they are ready to assemble into a barrel, they are put in a hot room or dry kiln to evaporate the remaining moisture. To make the bilge, steaming is necessary, but even this slight addition of moisture is removed later.

This dryness makes the staves and heads suck up moisture like blotting paper. Because of this characteristic the inside of the barrel is sized (lined) if it is to be used as a container for liquid or paste. This is also the reason for packing all dry dyestuffs in barrels that have first been fitted with a safety paper bag lining. If the absorption of moisture from the outside is not excessive, and if the surrounding temperature is moderate, the container will not be damaged. When moisture has been absorbed, and subsequently evaporated, leaks will develop, because the swelling of the barrel expands the hoops, and on drying they do not return to their original diameter and hold the joints tight.

The method of storing dyestuff shown above is dangerous, expensive and inefficient. In the illustration at the left drums at back are filled with paste, those in front with powder. It is dangerous and expensive as well as highly inefficient. The better management for this storage is explained in this article.

Extreme variations in temperature such as occur in the months of March and April, when we have warm days and cold nights will also open the joints. The high temperatures in the day cause expansion and there is no corresponding shrinkage of the hoops at night.

The handling of a barrel is the same whether it is empty or full. Care must be taken that it is not dropped, as a blow is likely to break the staves. If it is filled with liquid and being rolled on the bilge, care must be taken that it does not bump another barrel with force, as this will spring the staves, crack the sizing, and produce a "leaker."

Although general practice in handling a barrel is to roll it on the bilge, this method is not recommended unless tracks or a runway is used to provide two points of contact near the quarter hoops.

In filling, the usual practice is to fill liquids through the bung, and dry products through the opening made by the removal of one of the heads. In some instances where the product is powdered, a paper bag or liner is placed inside the barrel. This liner not only protects the products from outside contamination, but also prevents the product leaking out through small crevices or broken staves. The party packing the products in this manner should always provide a mark of identification on the head that has been removed so that the customer or user will open the end where the bag is tied. This will permit the bag to act as a protective covering as long as there is any dyestuff

(Continued on page 65)

When You Buy Coal

By Wm. N. Berkley, Ph. D.

Coal bulks so large among raw materials that some working knowledge of fuel and money values will avoid needless loss in purchases and operations.

TWO things only in coal are of any value as fuel: carbon and hydrogen.

A pound of hydrogen burned yields sufficient heat to raise the temperature of 62,000 pounds of water 1° Fahrenheit, while if you burn a pound of carbon, you get only enough heat to raise about 15,000 pounds of water to the same degree. However, in coal there is a great deal more carbon than hydrogen, and accordingly, most of its heat is generated by burning carbon.

This carbon in coal occurs in but two forms that have any practical fuel value: (1) as uncombined carbon, a solid, reported in coal analysis as "fixed carbon" and (2) combined with hydrogen, a gas, and usually described in coal analysis as "volatile combustible." The first might very well be called "grate carbon" since it burns on the grate, and the second form is nicely described as "stack carbon," as always some of it, and far too often much of it escapes up the stack as chimney loss. The fuel value of any coal rests wholly in this fixed carbon and this volatile combustible. Moisture is simply so much inert, useless, but harmless matter, while the ash is much worse than useless.

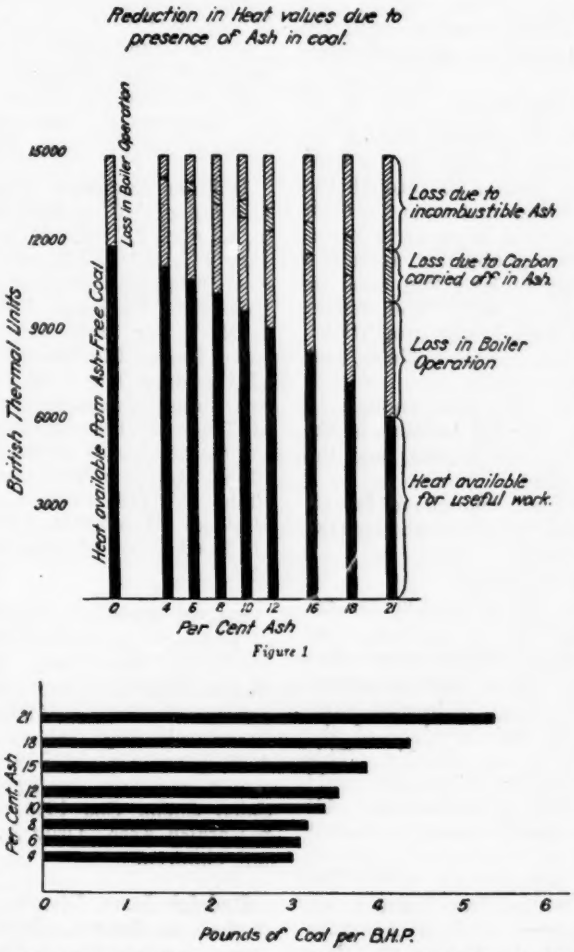


Figure 1

Just exactly what an excessive percentage of ash really means in coal; just how much it costs under your boiler, is shown clearly in the attached figures. In the perpendicular lines of the upper chart the shaded portions show the total loss of available heat in coal of varying degrees of ash content, a graphic illustration of the differences in value inherent in different types of coal. The lower black lines show the pounds of coal of different ash content necessary to produce one boiler horse power, a graphic illustration economy of pounds-burned per horse-power-developed of different grades.

Obviously the greater the percentage of fixed carbon and volatile combustible, the greater the heat value of the coal. It must be remembered, however, that high as its heat value is, the volatile combustible in excess of 20% will be largely wasted because it is all but impossible to burn all of it before it escapes up the stack. With these facts in mind it is possible to compare intelligently analyses of different coals and know which has the most burnable material.

To determine, however, the dollars cost of a unit of heat it is necessary to know the cost per ton and the B. T. U. (British Thermal Units) of the coal in question. This is a simple calculation. For example, you are offered two coals, one at $2.65 per ton giving 12,000 B. T. U. per pound (equal to 24,000,000 B. T. U. per ton of 2,000 pounds) and the other at $4 a ton, giving 14,000 B. T. U., or 28,000,000 per ton. Divide the price of a ton in cents, 265 by 24, the millions of B. T. U. in the first coal, and you get a heat-dollars value of 11c per million B. T. U. Repeating the operation in the second example, the result is 14c per million B. T. U.

Besides the percentages of moisture, ash, fixed carbon, and volatile combustible (usually given in only approximately accurate figures) together with the heat value of the coal in question, there is one other fact that an analysis should give a coal buyer to enable him to purchase with assurance of efficient satisfaction. He should know the fusion point of the ash.

Melted coal ash is the cause of clinkers, which are composed of this melted ash, which is sticky when hot and freezes when cooled down, mixed with unmelted ash, pieces of coal, slate, etc. Plainly the lower the temperature at which the ash melts, the more readily will the clinker be formed. Clinkers reduce efficiency by cutting down the flow of air through the burning coal with the result that there is not sufficient air to burn the volatile combustibles, which therefore escape up the stack unburned and wasted. Moreover, melted clinker corrodes the grate bars and frozen clinker is very difficult to remove.

With the best coal in the world it is totally impossible to get economical results without a working knowledge of the principles of combustion. A skillful and careful fireman will often virtually double the heat obtained by a poor fireman from the same coal. Executives should know the fundamentals of this problem. They are few and simple.

1.—Every pound of all the burnable constituents of fuel (that is all materials that can combine with oxygen) needs just so much air for its wasteless combustion: neither more nor less than just enough.

2.—Too much air carries much of the heat developed up the chimney.

3.—Insufficient air results in incomplete combustion, and valuable heat will be undeveloped.

Moreover, too little air means that not only will you fail to get all possible heat out of the fuel, but also that over boiler tubes and other heating surfaces will be deposited a nice layer of soot which rates very high as a heat insulator. Accordingly, much heat will be shut out and shunted up the stack, where it will be uselessly employed to raise the temperature of the gases escaping into the atmosphere.

Controlling the Air Supply

It is unnecessary to weigh or measure the air in order to supply the right volume to fuel; but it does demand accurate control of the flow of air through the furnace. This calls for the use of an instrument, a draft gage, to show that the rate of flow is properly maintained. Complete and efficient combustion is not a matter of chance. It is subject to laws that must be obeyed to avoid useless waste of fuel. You cannot simply mix air and fuel in any way, in any proportions, and reasonably expect maximum results. Three conditions must be met to avoid waste:

1.—Supply enough air, but no more than enough.

2.—Thoroughly mix air and fuel, for burning is not a long range operation, but a close up one; and the elements must be mixed intimately.

3.—Maintain a temperature high enough to let air and fuel combine chemically and long enough to make this chemical combination complete.

Checking Up for Efficiency

To produce just such a flow of air as will provide exactly enough for each pound of any particular fuel it is necessary to try out different rates of flow. The best results can be checked. When carbon (which forms the greater part of all fuels) is burned completely by just enough air, the sole product of the carbon and oxygen formed is carbon dioxide. This gas plus nitrogen (the other component of the air) would be theoretically the only products of combustion. Of this gas mixture, the carbon dioxide would represent 21% by volume. This is theoretically ideal combustion. Practically, if we supply just sufficient air to combine completely with the carbon without any excess, we should supply too little, since some of it always goes up the stack and does not reach the fuel at all. The result would be the formation of another compound of carbon and oxygen, carbon monoxide. Producing carbon dioxide generates four times as much heat as when we produce carbon monoxide, so the practical object is to produce just as little of the monoxide as possible. This will not exceed a few tenths of a percent. in efficient combustion.

There is a simple non-technical test for the efficiency of any furnace burning any fuel. What is the greatest weight of water for each pound of coal burned that can be evaporated during an hour? Weigh the coal fed the furnace; measure the water by the gage; keep a record of the setting of drafts. With reasonable care any intelligent man can perform this experiment and discover how many pounds of coal to burn per hour, per square foot of grate surface, to evaporate the maximum weight of water.

Once this point is determined, a chemical test of the furnace gases before they enter the stack will determine

(Continued on page 61)

Who's Who in the Chemical Industry

Henry Lang Grund, Henry L. Grund Co., Cleveland. Born: Fremont, Ohio, July 17, 1884. Mar. Florence Brainard Fuller, Cleveland, Oct. 11, 1916. Children: Henry Fuller G., David Lang G., Caroline Fuller G. Educat.: Fremont H. S., 1902, Western Reserve Univ. 1906, Kenyon College 1908. Business: Sherwin, Williams Co., Mgr., sales promotion dept., 1906-7; Benjamin Moore & Co., 1907-1917, Sales Mgr. last two years; founded Grund & Krause, brokers, Jan. 1, 1923, bought out partner and changed name to Henry L. Grund Co. Member: Cleveland Paint, Oil and Varnish Assn., Cleveland Chamber of Commerce, Alpha Delta Phi Fraternity, Alpha Delta Phi Club, N. Y. C. Hobby: Farming.

William Augustus Hamann, president The Roessler & Hasslacher Chemical Co., New York. Born: Hoboken, N. J., April 2, 1860. Mar. Emma Pfeil, New York City, June 14, 1887. Children: Adolf, Eda, William, Emma, Carl Edmund. Hoboken Academy, Hoboken, N. J. 1866-1875. Business: Fritzsche Bros. 1875-1883; agent in N. Y. for Seely Mfg. Co., Detroit, perfumery, and Loyd Bros., Cincinnati, fluid extracts, 1884. From 1885 to date, The R. & H. Co. as sec.-treas., first vice-pres., pres. Treas. Drug & Chem. Section, N. Y. Board of Trade & Transportation, treas. Chemist's Building Co. to the time of its being taken over by the Chemist's Club. Member: N. Y. Athletic Club, Siwanoy Country Club, Winged Foot Golf Club, Deutscher Verein, National Republican Club, Merchants' Assn. N. Y., U. S. Chamber of Commerce. Hobbies: Bowling and golf.

Samuel Klein, department sales manager (in charge of jobbing) The Calco Chemical Co., Bound Brook, N. J. Born: New York, Nov. 15, 1890. Mar. Myrtle Reichelsheimer, Woodhaven, L. I., April 20, 1916. Children: Two boys. Public School No. 15, Brooklyn, Commercial High School, Brooklyn, laboratory assistant A. Klipstein Co., 1906-1910; Read Holliday & Sons, assistant in charge dye application laboratory, 1911-1915; Calco Chem. Co., 1916 to date. Member: Oil, Paint & Varnish Assn., Drug & Chem. Club. Hobbies: Work and children.

Rudolph Lenz, District Sales Manager, General Dyestuff Corp., Boston. Born: Ottawa, Ill., May 26, 1891. Mar.: Gertrude Haag, Boston, Aug. 13, 1913. Children (1) Barbara Phyllis. Educat.: Dartmouth College, B. S. 1903. Business: Bayer Co., Inc., salesman, 1914-1918. Grasselli Chem. Co. 1918-1922, appointed Boston Mgr. Jan. 1, 1920. Firm changed named to Grasselli Dyestuff Corp. 1922, and to General Dyestuff Corp. Sept. 1, 1925. Member: Drysalters of N. E., Stony Brae Golf and New University Clubs of Boston, Masons, Boston Chamber of Commerce. Hobby: golf.

Philip G. Mumford, President Commercial Solvents Corp., New York. Born: Rochester, N. Y., Sept. 30, 1874. Mar.: Carmen Atocha Davis, San Juan, Porto Rico, April 30, 1901. Children: (2) Thomas D., Carmen A. Educat.: St. Paul's School, Concord, N. H., Harvard Univ., A. B., 1896. Business: Banking and Sugar to 1919, Commercial Solvents Corp. 1919 to date. Major attached Second Section General Staff, A. E. F. 1918-1919. Member: Metropolitan, Down Town, Uptown (New York), Rockaway Hunt, Cedarhurst Yacht Clubs (Cedarhurst, L. I.). Hobbies: Outdoor sports.

[News and Markets Section]

Exports Up 4 Per Cent for First Quarter

Imports Advance 11 Per Cent—Coal-Tar Products Lower on Both Imports and Exports—Glycerin and Iodine Imports Jump Industrial Chemical Group 30 Per Cent—Methanol and Formaldehyde Imports Lower—Acids, Anhydrides and Aluminum Sulfate Imports Higher

(*Special to* CHEMICAL MARKETS)

Washington, D. C., May 12—A larger gain in imports than in exports characterized the foreign trade in chemicals and related products during the first quarter of 1926 as compared with the corresponding quarter of last year when imports rose 11 per cent from an aggregate value of $61,192,000 in January-March, 1925 to $68,345,000 in January-March, 1926 while exports rose only 4 per cent from $38,443,000 to $39,967,000, according to the Chemical Division of the Department of Commerce. The March figure in each instance was the highest of the three months. The Division says further:

Naval Stores and Gums

Exports of naval stores, gums, and resins during the first three months of 1926 exceeded those of the first three months of 1925 by nearly $600,000, but this increase in values was due to the big advance in prices of the commodities of the group. Rosin was a commodity in particular in which the advance in price affected the trade as the aggregate value increased 33 per cent to $4,915,000, although the quantities fell 30 per cent to 208,000 barrels. Three quarters of the total rosin exported was gum rosin and one quarter, wood rosin. Shipments of spirits of turpentine fell 34 per cent to $1,257,000 (1,227,000 gallons). In contrast to spirits of turpentine, however, wood turpentine shipments gained 80 per cent to $119,000, but this class is small in comparison with spirits.

After the slackened demand for varnish gums during the past year or so, the imports during the current quarter were considerably augmented until 28,549,000 pounds, valued at $6,825,000 were 50 per cent above those of the corresponding period of the previous year. Although all the varnish gums with the exception of damar gum, showed greater amounts received, the current quarter shellac recorded the biggest change with more than double the quantities imported, or a total of 8,389,000 pounds, valued at $3,796,000.

Receipts of natural crude camphor increased from 417,300 pounds, valued at $215,200 in January-March 1925, to 705,500 pounds, valued at $450,500 in January-March, 1926, and of synthetic camphor from 464,400 pounds valued at $231,400 to 555,700 pounds, $297,900, while refined camphor declined from 498,700 pounds, $284,800 to 263,300 pounds, worth $173,600.

E. D. Kingsley, one of the real pioneers in the development of liquid chlorine in this country, knows the story of this chemical and all the details of its growing importance. In the May 27 issue he writes the facts and figures of chlorine—a story of fascinating interest!

Coal-Tar Chemicals

Both the imports and exports of coal-tar products were considerably under those on the first quarter of 1925. Practically all items were less than the previous year in exports. Colors, dyes, and stains advanced in poundage from 6,064,100 pounds in January-March 1925 to 6,087,700 pounds in January-March, 1926, but declined in values from $1,814,300 to $1,517,500.

Of the imports of coal-tar products which were more than double the exports, dead or creosote oil accounting for nearly one-half of the total, fell 14 per cent to 20,550,000 gallons, valued at $2,631,000. Imports of colors, dyes and stains declined in both quantities and values and equalled 1,123,000 pounds, worth $1,275,000 for the current quarter, a figure $342,500 less than the exports.

One of the most noteworthy features of the entire trade was the balancing of the import and export trade of industrial chemicals, due largely to the 30 per cent jump in imports. This sudden gain in imports is explained by the exceedingly large purchases from abroad of the two commodities, glycerin and iodine, as many of the other items were on the minus side.

Not much change was made in the exports, on the plus side were acids and anhydrides with $292,400 worth (8,690,800 pounds), aluminum sulfate, $127,900 (10,146,400 pounds), acetate of lime, $139,700 (4,156,600 pounds), copper sulfate, $74,800 (1,530,900 pounds), glycerin, $46,300 (212,400 pounds), and sodas and sodium compounds, $2,145,700 (88,851,800 pounds).

On the minus side were, methanol with $127,600 (171,700 gallons), calcium carbide, $43,300 (972,700 pounds), bleaching powder, $83,800 (4,152,900 pounds), dextrin, $247,500 (5,980,300 pounds), formaldehyde, $68,800 (783,000 pounds) and potassium bichromate, $2,300 (29,400 pounds). Exports of disinfectants, fungicides, etc., amounted to $423,900 (2,158,000 pounds).

Imports of the following chemicals were heavier the current quarter than last: calcium carbide, $253,400 (6,888,000 pounds), copper sulfate, $56,800 (1,192,600 pounds), bleaching powder, $27,700 (1,222,700 pounds), citrate of lime, $106,300 (1,033,700 pounds), glycerin, $1,429,000 (10,444,900 pounds) iodine, $902,600 (281,200 pounds), potassium cyanide $104,500 (1,357,500 pounds), and potassium bitartrate crude, argols, $520,700 (7,520,200 pounds). Receipts of acids and anhydrides advanced in quantities by one third to 21,412,500 pounds dropped in values to $600,000.

Nason Chemical Co., Wenatchee, Wash., have purchased the sodium sulfate deposits of Sodium Products Co., consisting of 150 acres. They plan to produce upwards of 50,000 tons Glauber's salt the first season.

[The Industry's Finances]

UNION CARBIDE EARNS $2.17 IN FIRST QUARTER

Compares With $1.60 For Last Year—International Salt Lower For Quarter at 59c a Share, Against 83c For Last Year—International Nickel Net Up—Merrimac Mills Statement—Central Leather Net Down Sharply

Union Carbide & Carbon Corp., and subsidiaries earned $5,781,995 for the quarter ending March 31, 1926 after depreciation, interest, and Federal taxes, equivalent to $2.17 a share on the 2,659,733 shares of capital stock outstanding. This compares with $4,262,251 at $1.60 a share same quarter of 1925. Operating earnings, after income and taxes for the two years compares as follows: 1925, $6,319,621 and 1926 $8,014,560. Interest and subsidiary preferred dividends for the two years were $256,989 for 1925 and $306,439 for 1926. Depreciation and other charges, estimated $1,800,381 for 1925 and $1,926,136 for 1926.

International Salt Co., earned a net income of $35,758 for the first quarter of 1926 after charges but before Federal taxes. This is equal to 59c a share on the 60,771 capital shares ($100 par) outstanding. This compares with $50,374, or 83c a share in the March, 1925, first quarter. The income acount for 1923, 1924, 1925, and 1926 compares as follows: Total earnings: $241,076, $52,291, $145,396, $111,746 respectively. Fixed charges and sinking fund: $97,814, $96,296, $95,022, $75,978; and net income, $143,892, $44,105 (deficit), $50,374 and $35,768 respectively.

International Nickel Co. reports net profit of $1,366,573 after taxes, depreciation, etc., for the quarter ending March 31. This is equivalent after preferred dividends at 73c a share on the 1,673,384 shares of outstanding common stock. This compares with $1,542,164 or 82c a share in the preceding quarter and $1,290,083 or 69c a share for the corresponding quarter of last year.

German potash industry is about to receive its second installment of a loan by J. Henry Schroder & Co., of London. This installment which will total five million pounds Sterling will be offered in lots of three million pounds Sterling in London and the remaining two million pounds Sterling will be divided between Switzerland and Holland.

Merrimac Mills statement of Dec. 31, 1925 shows assets of $489,506 including real estate and machinery $228,343; merchandise $83,555; accounts receivable and cash, $177,608. Liabilities include preferred stock $66,700; common stock, $150,000; accounts and notes payable, $118,836, surplus and reserve $79,970.

Harbison-Walker Refractories Co., reports $954,000 net profits for the first quarter of this year after depreciation, depletion and Federal taxes were deducted. This is equal to $2.52 a share on the outstanding common stock after paying dividends on the preferred stock.

Central Leather Co. reports net profits available for the first quarter of 1926 as $124,900 as compared with $578,726 for the first quarter of 1925. It is indicated now that the plan calling for recapitalization will be ready for submission to the stockholders shortly.

General Refractories Co. earned a net income of $299,683 for the quarter ended March 31. This is equal to $1.38 a share on the 225,000 shares of no par stock. This compares with $346,875 or $1.54 a share in the corresponding quarter of last year.

Ohio Leather Co. sustained a net loss of $9,962 for the first quarter of 1926, according to its report. This compares with a net profit of $41,245 in the first quarter of 1925.

[Foreign Exchange]

	Par	Current
Great Britain (pound sterling)	4.866	4.866
France (franc)	.193	.031
Italy (lira)	.193	.040
Belgium (franc)	.198	.030
Czechoslovakia (crown) per 100	20.30	2.96
Denmark (krone)	.268	.260
Germany (mark)	.238	.238
Holland (florin)	.402	.402
Poland (zloty)	.193	.105
Norway (krone)	.258	.215
Spain (peseta)	.193	.144
Sweden (krone)	.268	.267
Switzerland (franc)	.193	.193
Argentina (peso)	.414	.401
Brazil (milreis)	.324	.145
Japan (yen)	.499	.469
India (rupee)	.485	.362
China (Silver dollar, Hongkong)	.789	.552
(Tael—Peking, silver)	1.146	.750
(Tael—Shanghai, silver)	1.986	.719

CORN PRODUCTS EARNINGS

Corn Products Refining Co. report net earnings of $2,718,249 for the quarter ending March 31, equivalent after preferred dividends to 90c a share on the 2,530,000 shares (par $25) common stock outstanding, as compared with $1,779,289 or 53c a share on the common stock outstanding for the corresponding period of last year. E. T. Bedford, president of the company, stated after a meeting of the Board of Directors, according to the "Wall Street Journal," "The better showing by the company in the first quarter of this year is due to two reasons, first, lower grain prices prevailing, and second, we ground more corn." Mr. Bedford estimated that Corn Products in the first quarter of this year ground approximately 11,000,000 bushels of corn compared with 9,500,000 bushels in the first quarter of 1925.

Riverside Mills in their annual financial report announce assets aggregating $114,269. Machinery amounted to $30,563; profit and loss $79,538. Liabilities listed show common stock $60,000; accounts payable $27,655; reserve depreciation $26,614.

General Carbonic Co., of Cambridge, Mass., reports that it had a surplus of $105,510 as of November 30 last. Its accounts receivable were $110,385, notes receivable $10,309, cash $91,674, securities $34,996. Good will is valued at $2,115,000.

Barnsdall Corp. net earnings for the first quarter of 1926 were $1,500,000, equivalent to $1.30 a share on the A and B common stock outstanding.

American Glue Co., reports net income of $419,089 for 1925 as compared with $408,181 for 1924. Surplus after payment of dividends is $308,457.

General Asphalt Corp. and subsidiaries report net earnings of $1,521,005 for the year 1925, equivalent to $5.78 a share for preferred stock.

New Cornelia Copper Co. reports net income for 1925 of $1,126,153 as compared with $581,087 for the preceding year.

Fred L. Lavanburg Co., Inc., have obtained a judgment against the Phoenix Paint & Varnish Co., in the amount of $347.16.

Allied Chemical & Dye Corp., at the organization meeting of the board, reelected all officers.

[Stocks & Bonds]

	1925 High	1925 Low	1926 High	1926 Low	Current Bid	Current Asked	Ann. Div.
*Air Reduction	115	86¾	119¼	107⅝	111½	112½	5
*Allied Chem.	115¾	80	140	106	113½	114	4
*Allied Chem. pfd.	121¼	111	121⅞	118¾	120½	121	7
*Am. Ag. Chem.	29⅞	13½	34⅜	17¼	16	16½	
*Am. Ag. Chem. pfd.	82½	36½	96½	60½	57	57½	
Am. Can	...	...	58	38⅞	43½	43¾	2
Am. Can pfd.	121⅞	115	125½	121	...	...	7
*Am. Cyan. "A"	...	...	46	36⅞	41	46	
*Am. Cyan. "B"	...	...	47	35¼	39	43	
*Am. Linseed	59¼	20	52⅞	28¼	29½	30	
*Am. Linseed pfd.	89	53	87	75	80	81½	
*Am. Metals	57⅝	45¼	56⅝	47	50¼	50½	4
*Am. Metals pfd.	118	110	119	115	115	...	
Am. Rayon Prod.	51⅞	26⅝	35¾	29¾	...	...	
*Am. Smelting	114½	90⅜	144¾	112⅛	116½	117	7
*Am. Smelting pfd.	115¼	105½	117½	112⅞	115	...	
*Am. Zinc	12½	7⅛	12⅛	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
*Am. Zinc pfd.	44⅞	24⅞	48⅛	26⅛	28	28¾	
Anglo Chil. Nitrate	101	97½	100⅛	95¼	...	...	
*Archer-Dan-Mid.	46	26	44¾	36	38½	39	
*Archer-Dan-Mid. pfd.	105	90½	105	100	100	102	
*Armour Del. pf.	100	90⅛	97⅞	93	91½	92	7
*Atlas Powder	65	45	59	54	55⅞	56	4
*Atlas Powder pfd.	94	90⅛	97⅞	96	93⅝	95⅛	
Brooklyn Un. Gas.	100¼	73⅛	78¾	68	72¼	72½	4
By-Products Co.	...	...	...	...	46	49	
By-Products Co. pfd.	...	...	...	...	102	105	
*Calla L. & Z.	4¾	1¼	2⅝	1½	1½	1⅞	
Canad. Ind.	20⅜	14	20	16¼	16⅞	...	
Canad. Salt	154½	140	145	131	105	115	
Casein Co.	...	...	...	...	140	155	
Celluloid Corp.	50¼	18⅝	26	15	22	25	
Celluloid Corp. pfd.	97	65	68	55	65	70	
*Certainteed Prod.	58¾	40¾	49½	37⅛	40	40½	
Charcoal Iron	35⅛	12⅞	33½	24	10	20	
Chesebro. Mfg. Co.	74⅜	48¼	72½	65	67	69	
Clark Co. Fred	5	2⅛	5	2¾	2½	4	
Cleve Cliff Iron	75	56	75	69½	70	75	
*Columb. Carbon	62¾	40¾	69⅞	55⅝	62½	63¼	4
*Com. Sol. A.	190	81¼	150½	120⅝	138½	140	4
*Com. Sol B.	189	80¼	144⅞	118¼	137½	140	
*Cont. Can	93½	60	92½	70	72¼	73	5
*Cont. Can. pfd.	118	114	118⅞	117½	...	...	
*Corn Prod.	42⅜	32⅜	43⅜	35⅝	38¼	38½	2
*Corn Prod. pf.	127	118⅛	129⅛	122½	129	132	7
*Davison Chem.	49¾	27⅞	46¾	27⅛	34⅞	35	
*Davison Chem. pf.	...	...	...	...	43½	43½	
*Devoe & Rayn. A	90¼	52	103	33⅞	35	37½	
*Devoe & Rayn. B	...	...	101½	40	...	...	
*Du Pont deb.	104¾	90	104½	101	102	102⅝	6
*Du Pont de Nem.	271¼	113¼	238⅞	193⅛	211	215	10
*Eastman Kodak	118	104⅞	112⅜	106⅝	109	109¾	5
*Eastman Kodak pfd.	115¾	112	116	115¾	113	...	6
*Freeport-Texas	24⅞	8	30½	19⅝	30⅞	31	
*Gen. Asphalt	70	42½	73	50	62½	62¾	
*Gen Asphalt pfd.	109	86½	118¾	94⅞	103	104¼	
*Glidden	26½	12½	25¾	18	19⅛	19½	2
*Gold Dust	51	37	56½	41⅛	43½	44	
Grasselli	133½	125	145	120	125	130	8
Grasselli pf.	106	101¾	103½	102	101	103	6
Hercules Powd.	140	105	152	140½	145	150	6
Hercules Powd. pf.	113½	104½	114⅝	110	113	115	7
*Household Prod.	47⅛	34½	48⅜	40	42¼	43	
Industrial Rayon	26⅞	17	19⅞	10½	...	...	
*Int'l. Agri	24⅛	7⅛	26¼	15¼	15¼	16	
*Intl Agri pfd.	85	40	35	83½	...	...	
*Int'l. Nickel	48½	24¼	46½	32⅝	33⅜	33½	2
*Int'l Salt	87⅛	67	84⅝	80	75	80	6
Mac And. & Forbes	...	...	46¼	40	40⅛	41½	
*Mathieson Alk.	107¼	51	106⅛	69⅞	70½	72	4
*Mathieson Alk pf.	100	97	100	100	...	...	
Merck & Co.	...	...	...	...	54	58	
Merrimac	...	...	...	...	75	80	
*National Dist.	43½	29⅝	34	18	20	21¾	
*National Dist.	81	52½	73¼	57	57	58	
*Nat'l Lead	174	138½	174⅜	138	146	148	
*Nat'l Lead pfd.	118¾	114¼	117½	116	...	...	
N J Zinc	214½	181	214½	180	203	206	
Niag. A. pf.	...	...	...	...	80	85	
*Owens Bottle	60⅜	42¾	68¼	53¾	60	60½	3
Penn Salt	...	...	...	...	71	...	
*Peoples Gas, Chi	130	117	122¾	112	120	120⅝	8
Proc. & Gam.	140	109	163	142½	157	...	
Shawinigan	175	130½	191	167½	170	...	
*Sherwin-Williams	43½	42½	108	107	...	...	
*St. Jos Lead	52½	36⅜	48⅛	37⅞	37¾	38	2
Silica Gel	35	11¼	21	11⅛	20	...	
Swan & Finch	27	12	21	18	19⅞	21	
Swan & Finch pf.	16	16	...	...	20	30	
*Swift & Co.	120	109	116	110	114½	...	
*Tenn. C. & C.	15¼	7⅝	16	10⅞	11⅝	12	1
*Tex Gulf & S	121½	97½	142	119½	131½	132	10
*Union Carbide	87	65	86½	78	80¼	80½	5
*United Dye pfd.	67	60	58	58	...	...	
Un Gas Imp	120½	79½	144½	84½	128	132½	
U. S. Gypsum	202	115	158	125	154	155½	8
*U S Ind. Al	97¼	72½	75½	45⅝	49¾	50	
*U S Ind. Al. pfd.	115	102	104¾	92⅝	102	103	
*Va Car 6% w. i.	...	...	69	52¾	52	54	6
*Va Car	...	...	25½	15⅝	15¼	15¾	
Will & Baumer	...	...	...	...	16½	...	

*Listed on New York Stock Exchange

NEWPORT CHEMICAL WORKS, INC.

For the information of the trade interested in the condition of the Newport Chemical Works, Incorporated, there is shown in condensed form below the consolidated statement as of December 31, 1925, of The Newport Company, of which the Newport Chemical Works, Incorporated, is a subsidiary.

THE NEWPORT COMPANY AND SUBSIDIARIES

CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEET AS OF DECEMBER 31st, 1925.

ASSETS

Capital Assets	$ 8,884,561.75
Investments	1,124,603.78
Sinking Fund Assets	35,853.75
Current Assets	3,460,946.59
Deferred Charges & Sundry Assets	133,692.93
	$13,639,658.80

LIABILITIES

Capital Stock	$ 3,571,698.00
Funded Debt	2,580,500.00
Current Liabilities	1,115,816.83
Reserves	4,194,083.79
Surplus	2,177,560.18
	$13,639,658.80

[Industrial Chemicals]

COPPER SULFATE LOWER, BUTYL ALCOHOL UNCHANGED

Tin Salts Also Unchanged for May Deliveries—Potassium Bicarbonate Firmer—Glycerin Advances—Alcohol Steady—Barium Salts Firm—Potassium Carbonate Higher on Some Grades—Chlorine and Ammonia and Their Derivatives Firm and Unchanged—Formic Acid Lower—Market Generally Steady With Good Consuming Demand Being Filled By First Hands

Advanced

Acid Phosphoric, ½c lb.
Glycerin, ½c lb.
Potassium Bicarbonate, 1c lb.

Declined

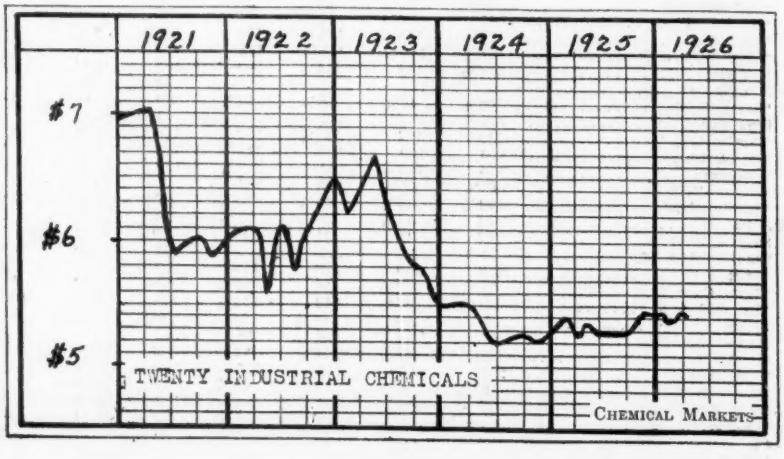
Acid Formic, ½c lb.
Copper Sulfate, 10c 100 lbs.

Trend of the Market

	Today	Last Week	Last Month	Last Year	War Peak	Pre-War
Acetic Acid, Glacial c-l ....lb.	$.11½	$.11½	$.11½	$.11	$.19½	$.07
Sulfuric Acid, 66° .....ton.	14.00	14.00	14.00	14.00	55.00	20.00
Amm. Sulfate c-l N.Y..100lbs.	2.65	2.65	2.75	2.75	7.50	2.65
Bleaching Powder, c-l ..100lbs.	2.00	2.00	2.00	1.90	9.50	1.50
Copper Sulfate c-l NY .100lbs.	4.65	4.75	4.65	4.65	20.00	4.60
Potash, Caustic c-l Imp., ..lb.	.07⅛	.07⅛	.07⅛	.07⅛	.87	.08
Soda Ash, 58 p.c. c-l ..100lbs.	1.94	1.94	1.94	1.94	3.50	.60
Caustic Soda, 76 p.c. c-l 100lbs.	3.66	3.66	3.66	3.66	9.50	1.42
Potassium Bichromate .....lb.	.08¼	.08¼	.08¼	.08½	4.65	.06¼
Sodium Prussiate .....lb.	.10	.10	.10	.09⅞	1.25	.18
Average	2.927	2.937	2.927	2.926	10.79	2.99

Current Spot Quotations and Comments on Individual Items, pages 34-46

Demand for practically the entire list of chemicals is of steady volume with prices quite firm at unchanged figures. Imported products are in a particularly firm condition although prices have not advanced appreciably. Any sharp advances would be prevented by domestic competition. Potassium carbonate is slightly higher due to decreased stocks in importers' hands. Formic acid supplies have increased on spot and prices have receded to where they were previous to the shortage. Demand is good and the market is steady. Mineral acids remain very firm due to the strength of the sulfur market at the high prices, and an advance is imminent. Ammonia is in exceedingly heavy demand due to the warm weather and makers are straining capacity to supply the demand. Prices are firm but unchanged. Chlorine and its derivatives are firm and unchanged as to prices but chlorine supplies are plentiful and practically any demands can be met. Caustic soda and soda ash are moving in a steady manner on contracts and only slight shading is reported in a few directions. Tin salts are quoted at firm unchanged prices for May due to the unchanged market for the metal. Butyl alcohol prices are likewise unchanged for May due to the steady condition of the corn market. Chlorates are moving at firm unchanged prices as are bichromates and prussiates. Copper sulfate prices are slightly lower due to a noticeable halt in the heavy seasonal buying movement. Barium salts are quiet but prices are firm due to weak holders not being in possession of supplies and the foreign market remaining firm. The general list of solvents are unchanged as to price but the markets are somewhat firmer and makers are not expecting such sharp competition in the future. Demand from lacquer makers is steadily increasing. A greatly increased seasonal demand for calcium chloride is reported by makers. Acetone is firm from makers who report a ready outlet for all production at unchanged prices. The market on all products is in control of first hands with resellers unable to locate much distressed material.



Still More Convenient

In order to make it easier for you to find not only the quoted prices, but also the comment on the condition of the market for any product, we have arranged these comments in alphabetical order opposite the price quotation. In 1922 we added to all quotations full data on packing, quantity and position which is now the standard method of quoting chemical prices. This new improvement is, we believe, as great a service to chemical buyers—see page 34.

GRAY CHANGES LINES

Wm. S. Gray & Co., New York, has ceased to represent U. S. Industrial Alcohol Co., who are now distributing their own products, and is acting as sales agent for Publicker Commercial Alcohol Co., Philadelphia. The Gray Company has also ceased to represent Wood Products Co., Buffalo, refiners of methanol, who are also now distributing their own products in this territory.

WM. RAND WILL SPEAK

William M. Rand, treasurer of Merrimac Chemical Co., will address the Salesmen's Association of the Dye & Chemical Industry at Turks Head Club, Providence, R. I., on the evening of May 21, when a combined meeting will be held with the American Association of Textile Chemists & Colorists. Hon. Joseph H. Gainer, Mayor of Providence, will also speak.

BRITISH STRIKE AFFECTS LONDON AND HAMBURG

Difficulty Reported in Shipping Material from Germany—London Market is Holding Fairly Steady With Prices Nominal—Hamburg Quotes Lower Prices on Lead Colors and Potassium Permanganate—Firmer Markets for Caustic Soda, Oxalic Acid, Copper Sulfate and Sodium Sulfide—Potassium Chlorate and Bromides Quiet

(*Special to* CHEMICAL MARKETS)

Hamburg, May 12 (By Radio)—The British strike is seriously affecting shipments of chemicals to England. Firmer conditions prevail in caustic soda, oxalic acid, copper sulfate and sodium sulfide. Quiet conditions surround bromides, potassium chlorate, potash alum, and sodium hyposulfite. Lower prices are quoted on lead colors and potassium permanganate.

London, May 12 (By Radio)—General strike is weakening but land deliveries are still impeded. Outward cargoes are not hampered in any appreciable way. The markets are quite inactive but values are being sustained at nominally unchanged figures. Japanese slab camphor is higher. Linseed oil has advanced. Easier conditions surround potassium chlorate.

Hamburg, May 1 (By Mail) — Fluctuations of prices of chemicals are only minute during the past week; even those goods which are handled in considerable quantities have scarcely been influenced by new bids. We may say that business, especially export business, was a bit more active during the week in spite of the keen competition of French and Belgium sellers who are considerably favored by the depreciation of their currency. No doubt there are sufficient demands and inquiries here from oversea; but the cases in which business is culminating are comparatively scarce. It seems that most demands are coming at present from South America and from Japan; to both countries also business can only be done at very fine cut prices. Besides business to South America for such goods as are handled in large quantities is rather difficult owing to the high rates of freight here.

HAINES PROMOTED BY U. S. IND. ALCOHOL

H. W. Haines, of U. S. Industrial Chemical Co., has been promoted to a position in charge of sales of chemical products in the New York territory to succeed B. R. Tunison, recently resigned. Mr. Haines was

located in the Chicago territory for 5 years, acting for the past 3 years as assistant to O. N. Davis, manager of the Chicago division.

F. M. Henley, previously employed in sales development work in the Cincinnati district of the U. S. Industrial Chemical Co., has been transferred to the Chicago office to take over the sales of chemical products in that territory specializing in the lacquer field.

NEW GRASSELLI PLANT

Grasselli Chemical Co., Cleveland, has issued the following statement in reference to the new plant that the company is to erect: In reference to the announcement made by the Chamber of Commerce of Ashland, Ky., that the company plans to expend approximately $4,000,000 for the construction and equipment of a chemical plant at Greenup, Kentucky, we wish to say that this information is partly correct and partly erroneous. We have purchased land near Wurtley in Greenup County, Kentucky, and propose to use it for extensions of our chemical manufacturing business, but have no intention of expending $4,000,000 at this time nor in the near future. Immediate plans contemplate the erection of a sulfuric acid plant and what, if any, departments will thereafter follow have not yet been determined.

Chas. B. Hall, sales manager, Chemical Department, Cleveland-Cliffs Iron Co., Cleveland, Ohio, is convalescing at his home in Cleveland after undergoing a serious throat operation at the Lakeside Hospital, Cleveland, O.

American Solvents & Chemical Corp., are now located at 285 Madison av., New York. Telephone connection is Caledonia 1128.

Aero Brand

AMERICAN CYANAMID COMPANY — AERO BRAND — PRODUCTS

Yellow Prussiate of Soda

Yellow Prussiate of Potash

A new method of production ensures the highest purity, in small crystals as well as large.

Raw materials, all of our own manufacture, and large production capacity, guarantee a dependable source of supply, at favorable prices.

AMERICAN CYANAMID CO.
511 Fifth Ave. New York City

[Crudes & Intermediates]

BENZENE ADVANCED TO 25c GALLON FOR PURE AND 90%

Market Responds to Advances in Gasoline Prices—Toluene Holds Steady —Solvent Naphtha and Xylene Nominal—Pyridine Higher on British Coal Strike—Cresylic Acid Also More Closely Held—Phthalic Anhydride and Phenol Quiet and Unchanged—Naphthalene Shaded—Intermediates in Greatly Decreased Demand and Prices are Weak—Lower Prices Named on Para-Nitroaniline

Advanced

Benzene, Pure, 1c gal.
Benzene, 90%, 1c gal.
Cresylic Acid, 3c gal.
Pyridine, 50c gal.

Declined

Para-Nitroaniline, 1c lb.

Trend of the Market

	Today	Last Week	Last Month	Last Year	War Peak	Pre-War
Benzene, pure tanks, wks ..gal.	.25	.24	.23	.23	1.10	.25
Naphthalene flake .....lb.	.05¼	.05¾	.06	.05	.16	.03
Phenol Spot .....lb.	.22	.22	.22	.24	1.50	.08
Toluene tanks, wks., ...gal.	.35	.35	.35	.26	—	—
Aniline Oil 1-c-l .....lb.	.16	.16	.16	.16	1.40	.10½
Alpha-naphthylamine .....lb.	35	.35	.35	.35	1.28	—
Benzaldehyde .....lb.	.70	.70	.70	.70	—	—
Betanaphthol bbls .....lb.	.24	.24	.24	.24	1.50	.08
Dimethylaniline c-l .....lb.	.30	.30	.30	.33	1.30	—
Paranitroaniline bbls .....lb.	.47	.48	.48	.60	1.58	.18
Average	0.310	0.310	0.309	0.316		

Current Spot Quotations and Comments on Individual Items, pages 34, 46

Distributors advanced benzene quotations on both grades following higher prices for gasoline and the market is very firm at the higher figures. Production is of good volume but increasing demands are being experienced from gasoline blenders. Industrial demand is of fair gallonage. Toluene is firm at unchanged prices and the market remains about steady with demand and supplies fairly well balanced. Offerings of xylene and solvent naphtha remain insufficient to satisfy the demand and quotations are nominal but unchanged.

Pyridine is decidedly stronger on spot due to the British coal strike. Spot goods are firmly held at higher prices, and, although shipment is quoted at fairly low prices, it is doubtful if it can be delivered. Cresylic acid has likewise responded to the strike and a firmer feeling is noticed among holders of spot goods. Spot stocks are fairly large at present but sharp advances in prices are likely within a short time. Naphthalene is in good seasonal demand but prices have shown no strengthening and in fact are lower in some directions. Phenol is quiet under a moderate routine demand and prices are firm and unchanged. Phthalic anhydride is moving in good volume with makers maintaining their schedule prices quite firmly.

Demand for intermediates is reported by many factors to have shown a sharp decline. Nominal quotations on the entire list of products are unchanged but the situation on the great majority of products is weak and very sharp cutting is being indulged in. Competition for large orders is so keen that a very wide price range exists on many items, and the actual prices that are being done are not disclosed. Aniline oil is barely steady with shading by ½c lb reported in some directions. Demand for color lake intermediates is of excellent volume and the general list is firm However, para-nitroaniline has yielded further to competition and prices are slightly lower from leading makers.

ITALY MAKING INDIGO

(*Special to* CHEMICAL MARKETS)

Washington, D. C., May 12—The bulletin of the Italian Wool Association reports two notable achievements realized during the past year by Italian dye manufacturers, say unofficial reports received here.

The first is the production of synthetic indigo on a commercial scale. This important dyestuff is now manufactured in Italy for the first time and has been on the market since the early part of last year. It is stated that the Italian company making this has not only perfected this dye but has succeeded in producing at a cost which enables it to meet the long established foreign competition.

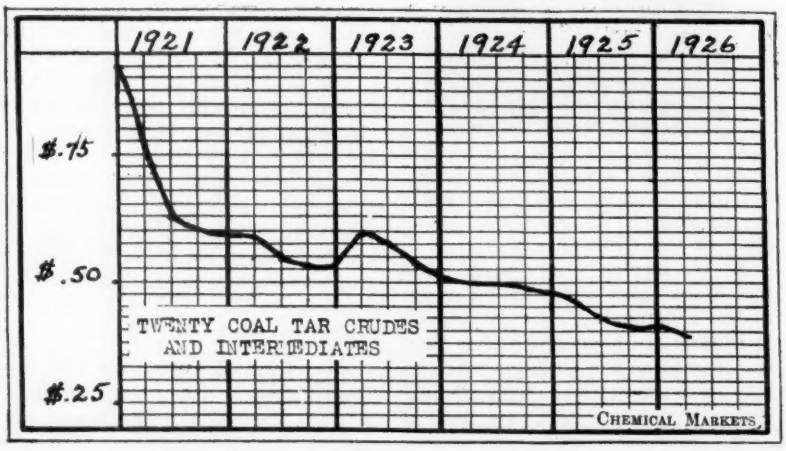
The second noteworthy accomplishment of the year is the production of diamond black, an azo wool dye. Initial production of this dye took place in the summer of 1925 at a small plant in Melagnano where the manufacture is still carried on.

LIGHT OILS AND INTERMEDIATES

For your greater convenience we now print market comments along the prices current—see pages 34-46. Our prices are the most complete and the most accurate, being officially used by U. S. Dept. of Commerce, the Appraisers Stores, the Tariff Commission and by leading chemical manufacturers and consumers.

Snia Viscosa, Italian manufacturers of artificial silk on a large scale, reports net profits of 148,482,776 lire for 1925.

British Alizarine Co., Ltd., have appointed Henderson, Hogg & Co., their selling agents.



SALESMEN NAME GOLF AND DINNER DATES

Salesmen's Association of the American Chemical Industry is laying plans for its annual shore dinner to be held on Saturday May 22. The place has not been definitely decided but the committee is contemplating making arrangements to hold the affair at Bradley Hotel, Port Washington, L. I. Entertainment in the way of baseball, quoits, tap-the-keg, etc., is being planned.

The annual Spring golf tournament of the Salesmen's Association of the American Chemical Industry will be held at Westchester Hills Golf Club, White Plains, N. Y., Friday June 4. The Druachem Club has been invited to join in with the association on this tournament and many of its members will also be present. Luncheon and dinner will be served at the club and golf will be played all day. The tournament begins at 2:00 o'clock. There will also be events for non-golfers.

EXPORTS TO CANADA UP

(*Special to* CHEMICAL MARKETS)

Toronto, May 10—Imports into Canada of aniline and coal-tar dyes during February 1926 were as follows: From Britain, 11,701 lbs., value $6,685; United States, 115,830 lbs., value $73,624; Germany, 41,461 lbs., value $28,578; Switzerland, 23,339 lbs., value $18,654; other countries, 13,543 lbs., value $4,044; total, 205,874 lbs., value $131,585; as compared with imports for February, 1925, from Britain of 35,682 lbs., value $10,522; United States, 77,923 lbs., value $48,273; Germany, 23,124 lbs., value $16,538; Netherlands, 500 lbs., value $114; Switzerland, 7,010 lbs., value $5,033; other countries, 2,281 lbs., value $1,790; total 146,520 lbs., value $82,870.

NEWPORT OFFERS GREEN

Newport Chemical Works describes their Newport Anthrene Jade Green Supra, shown in a variety of shades on cotton, rayon and silk swatches attached to a leaflet recently issued by the company. This color which is the most brilliant type of vat green now produced is said to be easily reduced, levels well and is suitable for all types of machines either as a self-color or in combination with other vat dyestuffs for the production of a wide range of shades. Its fastness to all the usual color-destroying influences is described as very excellent. It is particularly well adapted for printing cotton, silk and rayon.

DYES MUST BE MARKED

(*Special to* CHEMICAL MARKETS)

Washington, D. C., May 12—Collectors of Customs have been advised that shipments of dyes coming into the United States not marked as required by law "should be seized as illegally imported."

In two Treasury decisions importations of coal-tar dyes, colors, etc., were held not admissible to entry unless the invoice and the immediate containers bore the descriptive statement prescribed in paragraph 28 of the tariff act. In this connection, L. C. Andrews, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, has sent the following to the Collector at New York:

"As section 28 declares that it shall be unlawful to import coal-tar dyes unless the immediate containers and invoice are marked as therein required, the Department has reached the conclusion that the dyes not properly marked should be treated as merchandise imported contrary to law under section 302 (b) of the Tariff Act.

British dyestuff manufacturers foresee in the remarkable expansion of the rayon industry, a considerable increase in the demand for their products. Close attention is being given to the perfecting of dyes for this artificial silk as it is reasonable to assume that most of the goods produced in Great Britain will be dyed there.

GERMAN DYES INCREASE

The manufacture of German dyes increased slightly during the month of February but is still small in comparison with pre-war production, largely due to the heavy stocks on hand, according to Consul Hamilton G. Claiborne, at Frankfort-am-Main, Germany. Prices of raw materials did not fluctuate more than usual and the number of workmen as well as the turnover remained unchanged. Strong competition of foreign firms was keenly felt in the world market. It has been recently published that the firm of Leopold Cassella & Co., has invented three new vat colors which have been patented and placed on the market.

Walter R. Ritz, of E. I. Du Pont De Nemours & Co. has been transferred from the New York office at 8 Thomas st. to the Boston dyestuffs office at 274 Franklin st., to take charge of the sales of intermediates, rubber accelerators and agricultural chemicals for the New England territory. A. Schuyler Slack, formerly in charge of the rubber compounding laboratory of the company at Carney's Point, is now acting as assistant to J. M. Hoopes in the sales of these products in the New York district.

W. H. Van Winkel, New York, is now handling sodium benzoate and benzoic acid for account of Ross Chemical Co., Highland, N. Y.

SPANISH IMPORTS OF INTERMEDIATES FOR 1924

(*Special to* CHEMICAL MARKETS)

Washington, D. C., May 12—Commercial Attache Charles H. Cunningham, Madrid, Spain, reports that in connection with the Spanish prohibition of the importation of dyes and intermediates referred to in Chemical Trade Bulletin No. 86-B, the following statistics of 1924 imports will be of interest:

Country	Item 793 (a)	Item 794 (b)	Item 795 (c)	Item 796 (d)
Germany	42,775	67,130	3,405,240	70,816
Belgium	.....	.....	6,000	.....
France	26,535	10,275	485,130	10,704
U. S.	15,315	.....	65,330	.....
Great Britain	5,365	2,055	160,675	8,604
Netherlands	22,624	10,275	193,315	5,924
Switzerland	435	685	583,635	3,156
Italy	137,311	52,060	204,180	1,200
Other countries	.....	.....	57,105	3,600
Total	250,560	142,480	5,160,810	104,004

(Peseta = 00.1930 at par; 1924 average $0.1334)

(a) Item 793—Nitrated and chlorinated derivatives; nitraniline, nitrobenzol, sulfanilic acid, etc.

(b) Item 794—Paranitraniline, diphenylamine, alpha and betanaphthol and anthraquinone.

(c) Item 795—Artificial organic coloring materials, in powder or crystals.

(d) Item 796—Same, in paste or solid form, containing at least 50 per cent water.

[Oils and Fats]

CHINAWOOD OIL HIGHER; COTTONSEED OIL UP

Linseed Oil Down—Palm Oil Steady—Palm Kernel Higher—Olive Oil and Foots Unchanged—Firmer Trend Noticeable on Entire List—Market is Still in Buyers' Hands—Animal Oils and Fats Quiet But Steady—Tallow Slightly Higher—Greases Firm—Lard Oil Up—Mixed Revisions in Neatsfoot Oil—Fish Oils Fairly Steady—Slight Shading on Cod Oil

Advanced

Corn Oil, 1c lb.
Cottonseed Oil, ¼c lb.
Grease White, ⅜c lb.
Lard Oil, ¼c to ½c lb.
Palm Kernel, ⅜c lb.
Tallow, ⅛c lb

Declined

Coconut Oil, Ceylon, ¼c lb
Cod Oil, 4c gal.
Lard Oil, ½c lb

Trend of the Market

	Today	Week Last	Month Last	Year Last	Peak War	War Pre-
Cod Oil N.Y. ..... gal.	$.59	$.68	$.68	$.62	$1.26	$.26½
Degras American, bbl. ..... lb.	.04¼	.04¼	.04¼	.04¼	.23	.03½
Lard No. 1 ..... gal.	.86	.85	.89	.89	2.90	.92
Menhaden, crude tanks .... gal.	.55	.55	.55	.55	1.20	.33
Neatsfoot 20° ct, ... gal.	1.31	1.40	1.43½	1.24¼	8.45	.95
Red Oil distilled ..... lb.	.10	.10½	.10½	.12	.17	.07
Stearic Acid, T.P. ..... lb.	.16¼	.16¼	.16¼	.16¾	.33	.12
Coconut Ceylon tanks ..... lb.	.10	.10	.10¼	.10¼	.30	.14
Cottonseed crude tanks .... lb.	.12	.11	.11	.09½	.25	.08
Linseed crude c-l bbls .... gal.	.81	.82	.80¾	1.04	1.85	.57
Olive, denatured ..... gal.	1.15	1.15	1.18	1.15	4.50	1.05
Peanut, refined ..... lb.	.15	.15	.15	.15	.30	.08
Soya Bean bbls ..... lb.	.12¾	.12¼	.12¾	.13	.19¼	.07
Average	4.67	4.78	4.88	4.85	5.92	1.56

Current Spot Quotations and Market Conditions, Oils and Fats, page 48

The condition of the oil market has shown no appreciable change although the trend is slowly but surely toward a firmer situation. Consuming demand is of a steady routine character, and although the volume shows very little change, the market is decidedly in the buyers' hands due to large supplies of practically all products being available. Chinawood oil has strengthened further due to liquidation of weak holders being about completed. Consumers are taking on an excellent volume of supplies. Linseed oil is quiet and rather uncertain. Crushers are advising consumers that there is no necessity to cover requirements for more than 60 days. Prices have declined and some of this is traced to the general effect of the British coal strike on business. Large seed plantings are forecast due to the late Spring being conducive to planting flax when it is too late to plant other things. Increased firmness is noted in palm oil, although prices have not as yet advanced. Palm kernel oil is higher on spot. Rapeseed oil is steady at slightly lower prices. Coconut oil is easy and some grades are lower. Olive oil and foots are quiet but steady at unchanged prices. Cottonseed oil reached new high levels for the year during the past week with crude held at 12c lb, and prime summer yellow at 13⅝c lb. Due to the slight differential between crude and refined oil, factors are very bullish on refined oil and look for still higher prices. The heavy demand for both lard and lard compound is the cause.

The animal oil and fat market is quite steady. Mixed revisions in prices have been made with the changes slight in both directions. Greases are moving well and have been maintained at unchanged figures for some time past. Lard oil has strengthened on all grades. Neatsfoot oil is higher for some and lower for others. Oleo oil is in excellent demand at unchanged prices. Stearine is sharply higher due to greatly decreased stocks. Tallow is slightly firmer but the market is still at low figures. Stearic acid is sharply competitive although open quotations are unchanged.

Fish oils are quiet and cod oil is slightly lower. Menhaden oil is steady at unchanged prices as are sperm and whale oils. Consumers are taking on moderate quantities of all varieties and factors anticipate a steady condition for some time.

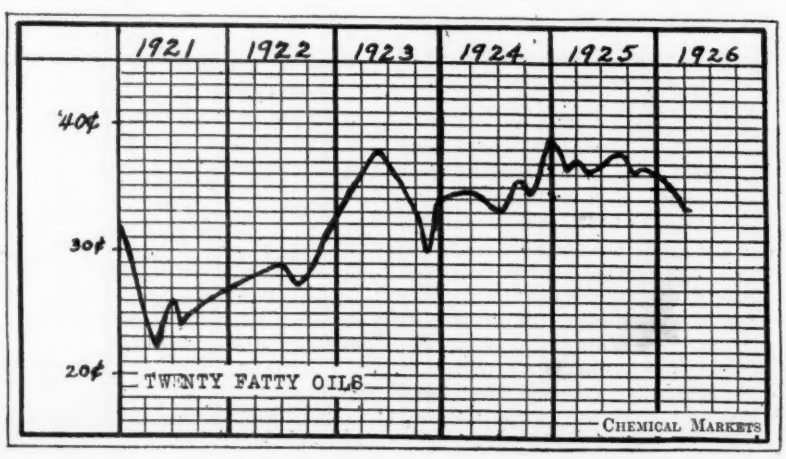
Naval stores may be stricken out of the Haugen co-operative marketing bill which is now receiving attention at the hands of the Congressional committee. It is said that much opposition is developing to that section, which is influencing the attitude of the Senators.

A new brushing lacquer will be placed on the market on June 1 by Berry Bros. Inc., Detroit, Mich. The company announces that the new product has been developed after careful investigation and extensive research.

A vegetable oil report has been issued by the Tariff Commission. The report is in two parts. Part one deals with the cost of production and part two with the economic situation.

Bisbee Linseed Co., Drexel Building, Philadelphia, Pa., will soon begin the rebuilding of its plant on Bigler st., destroyed by fire a few months ago, with loss reported at close to $400,000.

Arnold M. Taylor, has become associated with Murphy Varnish Co., Newark, N. J. Mr. Taylor was formerly with the research laboratory of Zapon Co., Stamford, Conn.



BALTIMORE PAINT CLUB

(*Special to* CHEMICAL MARKETS)

Baltimore, May 10—The annual meeting of the Paint, Oil & Varnish Club of Baltimore was held at the Hotel Rennert. In the absence of President George Barth, Vice-President Arthur L. Franklin occupied the chair.

The Committee of Vocational Education, Leo S. Hanline, chairman, was very enthusiastic over the meeting held earlier in the month at which time the paint film "The Romance of Paint & Varnish" was shown to a group of dealers, painters and apprentices. This committee also reported an increased interest on the part of the public schools of the city in vocational education, and that next fall a much larger class was expected.

The nominating committee, consisting of Leon S. Hanline, chairman, B. S. Lehman and Fred Gettemuller, reported presenting the names of the present officers to continue for another year. These officers were elected as follows: President, Geo. Barth, of the Bigelow Brush Co.; Vice-president, Arthur L. Franklin, Pittsburgh Plate Glass Co.; Secretary and Treasurer, Alfred S. Day, of Spencer Kellogg & Sons.

Olive oil in barrels imported by J. B. Dewsnap & Co. was incorrectly returned for duty at the rate of 6½ cents per pound under paragraph 54 of the tariff act of 1922 according to the decision of the Board of United States General Appraisers which sustained a protest by the importer who contended that the oil should have been admitted free under the provisions of paragraph 1632 of the same act.

Federal Trade Commission has dismissed its complaint against the Finishing Products Co., Indianapolis, Ind., manufacturers of wood stains, wood fillers and varnishes, charged with giving sums of money to employees of manufacturers without the knowledge or consent of their employers for the purpose of influencing the purchase of respondent's products.

Copra exports from Trinidad to the United States in 1925 amounted to 2,303,500 lb. an increase over 1,458,532 lbs., in 1924. Coconuts in the shell shipments declined the past two years, the value in 1925 amounting to $205,890 as against $219,833 in 1924. The value of copra amounted to $136,631 as against $75,596 in 1924.

NAVAL STORE EXPORTS UP

Naval stores exports for March were valued at $2,040,495 as compared with $1,658,047 for the same month last year, while the exports of the nine months ending March were valued at $24,970,645 compared with $21,095,058 for the same period of last year.

Rosin exports during March 1926 aggregated 67,571 bbls. valued at $1,549,577. The total exports for the nine months ending March 1926 were 789,553 bbls., valued at $15,937,884. Both of these figures represent a considerable drop in the amounts shipped when compared with 1925. Exports in March 1925 were 82,799 bbls.; against 67,571 bbls. in 1926; and 1,118,712 bbls. were shipped during the first nine months of 1925 as compared with 789,553 for the same period of 1926. Owing to the greatly increased prices the value of the 1926 shipments was much greater than that of the previous year, the figures being $1,549,599 against $1,079,607 for March 1925 and $15,937,884 as compared with $11,870,483 for the first nine months of the respective years.

This is generally true all along the line including turpentine, tar and pitch and other gums and resins. The amounts actually shipped in 1926 being less than those of the previous year but the value being greater in most cases.

The single exception was in the case of gum spirits of turpentine when both amounts and values were less than those for the shipments of the previous year.

Seed oils for industrial purposes may be imported into Italy under certain regulations at a reduction in import duty of 6 gold lire per 100 kilos (for all except raw linseed oil, on which the reduction is 10 gold lire), and are exempt from the manufacturing surtax upon entering the country according to a ministerial decree effective February 1, 1926, states a report to the Department of Commerce from Commercial Attache H. C. MacLean, Rome. The following oils may be imported at the reduced rates for industrial use without being adulterated: Castor oil, boiled grape seed oil (if extracted by solvents), raw linseed oil (if the acidity reckoned in oleic acid is not less than 4 per cent), boiled linseed oil, mastic seed oil, curcas oil; croton oil, perilla oil, China wood oil, blown oil, sweet and bitter almond oil. Other seed oils must be adulterated in accordance with regulations laid down in the decree.

ETHYLENE GLYCOL FINDS NEW USES

Dr. J. G. Davidson of Carbide & Carbon Chemical Co., addressed the New York Section of the American Chemical Society last Friday evening on "Glycol Ethers for Cellulose Esters." The address was based on "Cello-Solve" which is the ethyl ether of ethylene glycol and is a solvent for use in nitrocellulose lacquers. The product has a very slight pleasant odor and can be used in brushing lacquers. It produces a very high gloss which has never been produced with any other solvent. This material is now in production and is being shipped in tank car quantities, although the entire production so far has been spoken for and none is available in the market.

A complete line of further derivatives of ethylene glycol for use as solvents were also shown. Among these was the ethyl ether of tetraethylene glycol which is a very satisfactory solvent for cellulose acetate. The line of derivatives gives a line of solvents which cover a very wide boiling range and all the members of the series possess very slight, pleasant odors.

An outstanding feature of "Cello-Solve" lies in the fact that it is the only solvent necessary in a lacquer. A plasticizer is used in connection with it, and a diluent, such as toluene, but no other nitro-cellulose solvent is needed or desired in combination with it.

Pyroxylin lacquers may be carried in stock by distributors without affecting their insurance, according to R. S. Moulton, assistant secretary of the National Fire Protection Association, in a letter to R. F. Rainey, Pittsburgh, chairman of the Insurance Committee of the National Paint Distributors. Mr. Moulton stated that the National Fire Protection Association had no official requirements or recommendations which classify pyroxylin lacquers differently from ordinary paints and varnishes in so far as storage and sale in original steel containers is concerned. He stated that in the opinion of the fire protection association, the hazard of pyroxylin finishes depends principally upon the flashpoint of the liquid and for all practical purposes the use of the pyroxylin base does not affect the hazard of storage.

William Johnson, founder of the Johnson Paint Co., which later merged with Canada Paint Co., died recently, aged 76.

[Industrial Raw Materials]

ROSINS, ALL GRADES, CONTINUE DECLINE HERE

Are Believed To Be At Low Ebb—Turpentine Shows Signs of Recovery —Naval Stores Sales Better—Dry Colors Moving in Excellent Volume —Chrome Yellow Weak—Albumens Firm and in Demand—Dye, Tanwoods and Extracts Continue Quiet

Advanced
Silver, 1c oz.

Declined
Rosin B, 90c per 280 lbs.
Rosin D, 65c per 280 lbs.
Rosin E, $1.00 per 280 lbs.
Rosin F, $1.30 per 280 lbs.
Rosin G, $1.50 per 280 lbs.
Rosin H, $1.65 per 280 lbs.
Rosin I, $1.60 per 280 lbs.
M, K, WW, $1.75 per 280 lbs.
WG, $2.00 per 280 lbs.
Turpentine spot N. Y. 5c per gal.
Antimony, spot N. Y. 2½c lb.

Current Spot Quotations and Comments on Individual Items, pages 43-50

The feature of the industrial raw material market this week was the sharp decline in spot rosin prices. The tendency has been downward of recent weeks due to a lack of interest on the part of consumers and this sharp decline is a result of this small interest. Turpentine is in better shape with the arrival of warmer weather and the paint trades are more disposed to consider purchasing than has been the case for some time past. Arrivals at the primary market have been smaller this year than was the case in 1925. Albumens are all moving in a manner described as quite satisfactory by the sellers. The purchasing season for egg albumen has set in and importers report that shipment contracts are being placed in good volume. Dyes, tanwoods and extracts continue quiet and generally unchanged, although some weakness is noted in a few cases. There were imports of wattle bark at Philadelphia last week, but other dyewoods have not been received in volume of late. Antimony has eased off considerably since last reported. The spot demand is only routine but there is interest in shipment parcels. Other metals are relatively unchanged with an increase noted in silver. Varnish gums are quiet on this market, with but small interest shown. Sellers expect a better demand from varnish makers within the next few weeks. Starches and dextrins are being taken by consumers at the average rate for this season.

(Special to CHEMICAL MARKETS)

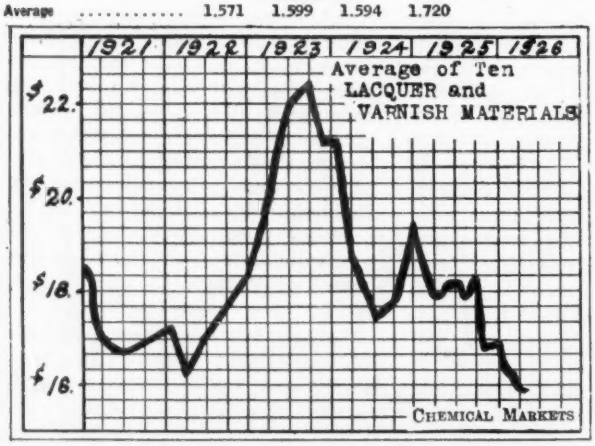
Savannah, Ga., May 10—The turpentine market closed last week at 77½c gal. The opinion is expressed that though the market may react to a slightly higher level, it will remain in the neighborhood of the current quotation. The decline of over 20c in the past month would ordinarily cause a heavy demand with a consequent shortage of stocks, but it is believed that due to the British strike all buyers have assumed a cautious attitude and are not buying up to expectations. Receipts of turpentine last week were 2,713 bbls. Sales reported, 878 bbls. Possibly 1,000 bbls. were sold but not reported. Shipments 3,232 bbls. and Savannah stocks, 3,041 bbls.

The rosin market closed firm with the total offerings of 561 bbls. taken at the current market. There were declines. The current quotations are: B, $6.00; D, $6.75; E, $8.00; F, $9.00; G, $9.05; H, $9.10; I, $9.25; K, $10.25; M, $10.50; N, $11.00; WG, $11.50; WW, $12.00. Receipts last week were 7,915 bbls. Sales 5,486 bbls. Shipments, 5,663 bbls. and Savannah stocks 28,472 bbls.

Jacksonville, Fla., May 10—The turpentine market closed at 77½c gal., with offerings of 250 sold to one buyer. The rosin market closed firm with sales of 909 bbls. to one buyer and a small lot in another direction. Turpentine stocks on May 7 were 18,238 bbls. and rosin stocks 42,469 bbls.

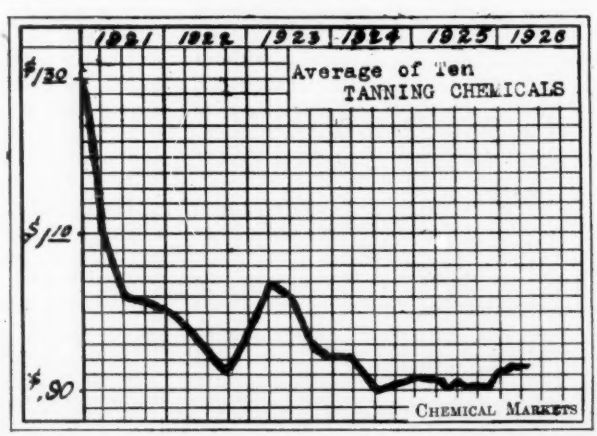
Lacquers and Varnishes

	Today	Last Week	Last Month	Last Year	War Peak	Pre-War
Acetone c-l drs wks 10 lb	$1.20	$1.20	$1.20	$1.00	$5.50	$1.05
Butyl Al, dr wks	1.90	1.90	1.90	2.70		
Chinwd Oil bbls NY 10 lb	1.18	1.18	1.18	1.48	2.00	.68
Copal Congo, Amber 10 lb.	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.90	1.80
Fusel Oil .....gal.	1.25	1.25	1.25	2.60	4.00	2.50
Benz 90% tks wks 10gal	2.50	2.50	2.40	2.10	3.00	2.50
Linseed Oil, c-l bbls gal	.80¼	.80¾	.80¾	1.17	1.88	.58
Rosin F grade NY 28 lb	1.05	1.21	1.34	.83	1.70	.43
Soluble Cotton ....10 lb	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00		
Turp c-l ex-dock ..gal.	.83	.95½	1.01	.92½	.70	.49
Average	1.571	1.599	1.594	1.720		



Leather Chemicals

	Today	Last Week	Last Month	Last Year	War Peak	Pre-War
Acid, Acetic, 28%	$3.24	$3.24	$3.24	$3.12	$17.00	$1.50
Acid Formic, 90%	.10½	.11	.11	.10¾	1.50½	.07
Potassium Bichromate ..	.08¾	.08¼	.08¼	.08½	.65	.06¼
Epsom Salt, tech	1.70	1.70	1.70	1.70	3.75	1.00
Sodium Prussiate ....lb.	.10	.10	.10	10	1.25	.18
Soda Ash, 58% wks ..	1.38	1.38	1.38	1.38	4.10	.69
Sodium Bichromate	.06¼	.06¼	.06¼	.06½	.45	.04¾
Sodium Hyposulfite, pea	2.50	2.50	2.50	2.50	3.75	1.80
Sodium Sulfide, 60% wks	.04	.04	.04	.04	.10¼	.02¾
Average	0.927	0.927	0.927	0.927	3.267	0.528



[Agricultural Chemicals]

CHICAGO TANKAGE SHARPLY LOWER THIS WEEK

New York Tankage Also Off—South American Quiet and Unchanged—Blood Easier on Spot—Higher For Shipment From South America—Sulfate of Ammonia Unchanged But Unsteady—Nitrate of Soda Quiet With Small Sales—Entire Market Generally Quiet and Easy.

Advanced	Declined
No Advances	Ammonium Sulfate, spot 5c per 100 lbs. deliv. South 10c per 100 lbs. f.a.s. N. Y. 5c per 100 lbs. Tankage, spot, ground, 15c per unit Blood, spot, 25c per unit

Current Spot Quotations and Comments on Certain Items, pages 48-50

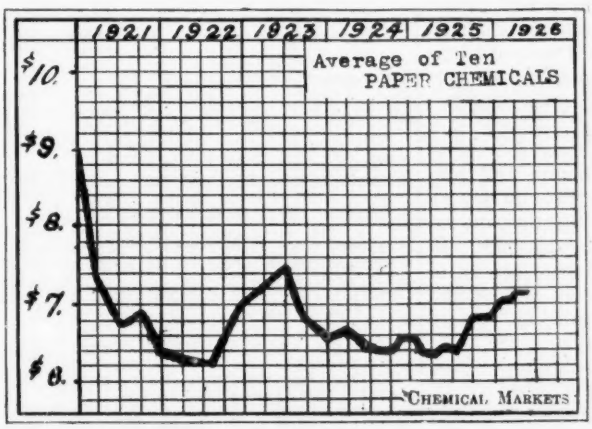
From the angle of a sustained buying interest the New York fertilizer market might well be characterized as quiet. According to reports from other centers this condition is existent throughout the trade. Some small buying is noted here and in the South but not of enough volume to strengthen the quotations which have been sliding off gradually for some time past. Dealers express the hope that a late demand will care for considerable of the overstocks in a good many cases. It is quite possible that this will be the case, for to date the late Spring has militated against large sales, and with the arrival of warm weather stocks should move in a good volume. Prices continue somewhat easier this week with Chicago tankage showing a considerable decline and New York tankage and blood a shade easier. South American tankage for shipment is named higher at $3.75 per unit, with small sales reported at this level. Nitrate of soda is unchanged as to price, although reports are heard as to shading on resale prices by factors desirous of selling a portion of their stocks. The price on fish scrap is well maintained. The herring catch has not been large this year and as further replenishments are not looked for until the latter part of June, prices are firm at the quoted figures. The New York price on sulfate of ammonia was a shade easier last week but is now named at the former level of $2.65 per 100 lbs. The f. a. s. price of sulfate is higher at this writing and is now on a par with the spot price. Acid phosphate is quoted at unchanged figures at Baltimore and moving at the average volume.

The insecticide market this year has been characterized by a leading manufacturer as fully up to expectations. Rumors persist that there has been some price shading in several items recently and this is admitted to be the case in lead arsenate. Open quotations are heard at 13¼c lb, but this figure has been shaded somewhat. Other insecticides, bordeaux mixture, lime sulfur and nicotine sulfate continue to move in excellent volume, though the peak of the buying season has probably been passed. Attention is now turning to calcium arsenate and in one quarter a small sale is reported at 7c lb, New York. The actual market is somewhat under this figure with several parcels of last year's material in Southern stores offered at reduced prices. It is difficult to gauge the actual market, as factors in all quarters are marking time, having in mind the quick drop experienced last year, which was partially due to a too optimistic anticipation of the dusting requirements.

Anglo-Chilean Nitrate Corp. reports a net loss of $203,092 for the year 1925.

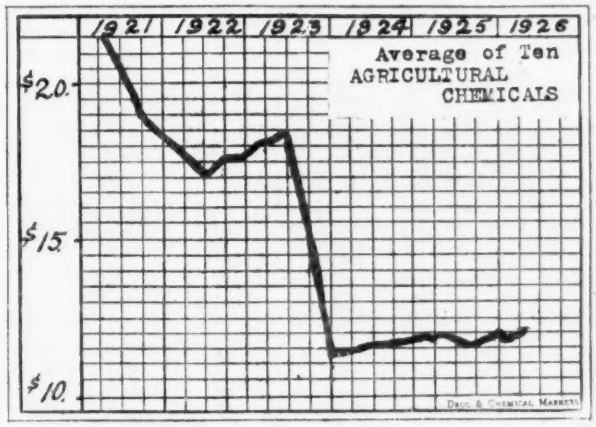
Paper Chemicals

	Today	Last Week	Last Month	Last Year	War Peak	Pre-War
Aluminum Sulfate	$2.00	$2.00	$2.00	$2.00	$5.00	$1.50
Bleaching Powder	2.00	2.00	2.00	1.90	9.50	1.50
Casein	.16	.16	.16	.12½	.28	.20
China Clay, Dom	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	25.00	8.00
Chlorine c-l Cyl	.05½	.05½	.05½	05½	.50	.08
Salt Cake	19.00	19.00	19.00	17.00	80.00	11.00
Sodium Silicate, 40° ..	.80	.80	.80	.80	1.75	2.00
Soda Ash, 58% wks ..	1.38	1.38	1.38	1.38	4.10	.69
Sulfur	22.50	22.00	22.00	18.00	65.00	20.00
Rosin F grade	10.50	13.40	13.40	10.10	4.50	20.25
Average	6.839	7.080	7.080	6.220	13.50	5.50



Agricultural Chemicals

	Today	Last Week	Last Month	Last Year	War Peak	Pre-War
Acid Sulfuric, 66° ..ton	$14.00	$14.00	$14.00	$14.00	$55.00	$20.00
Am. Sulfate ..100lbs.	2.65	2.65	2.95	2.95	1.75	.2.65
Arsenic 100lbs	3.50	3.50	3.25	5.00	18.00	4.00
Copper Sulfate 100lbs..	4.65	4.65	4.37½	4.70	20.00	4.95
Paris Green	.19	.19	.19	.19	.50	.11
Potash Muriate, 90% ton	34.90	34.90	34.90	34.55		
Potash Sulfate, 90% ton	45.85	45.85	45.85	45.85	440.00	48.07
Phosphate, Acid 16% ton.	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	11.00	3.00
Phosphate Rock 68% ..	3.25	3.25	3.25	2.50	11.00	3.00
Sodium Nitrate ..100lbs.	2.63	2.63	2.65	2.66¼	5.00	1.90
Average	11.838	11.841	11.851	11.726	103.50	13.84



Prices Current

Heavy Chemicals, Coal-tar Products, Dye-and-tanstuffs, Colors and Pigments, Fillers and Sizes, Fertilizer and Insecticide Materials, Naval Stores, Fatty Oils, etc.

Chemical prices quoted herein are those of American manufacturers for goods, spot New York, f. o. b., or ex-store, for immediate shipment, unless otherwise specified. Industrial chemical products sold principally on a basis of f. o. b. works are specified as such. Quotations on imported chemicals are so designated. Resale stocks sufficient to be a factor in the market, are quoted in addition to makers' prices and are indicated as "second hands."

Oils and fats are quoted spot New York, or ex-dock. Quotations on products sold f. o. b. mills, or spot Pacific Coast are so designated.

Industrial raw materials are quoted spot New York, f. o. b., or ex-dock. Materials sold f. o. b. works or delivered at various sections of the country are so designated.

The range of prices given is not "bid and asked," but indicates quotations from different sellers, based on varying grades or quantities or both. Containers named are the original packages most commonly used in the New York market.

Acetaldehyde
Acid Sulfuric

Chemicals

Acetaldehyde drs., or cyl., c-l wks	lb.	...	.26
lc-l wks	lb.	.30	.35
ACETANILID, tech., 150 lb bbls	lb.	.20	.21
100 lb. kegs	lb.	.22	.23
Acetic, Anhydride 85% 107 lb cbys	lb.	.27	.30
92 95% 100 lb cbys	lb.	.29	.35
Acetic Ether, see Ethyl Acetate			
Acetine, 50gal drums	lb.	.37	.40
Acetone, CP, 700 lb drs c-l wks	lb.	...	.12
Tank cars, wks	lb.	...	.12
700 lb drs., lc-l wks	lb.	.13	.13½
350 lb drs lc-l wks	lb.	...	.14
Acetone Oils, light, drs., wks	gal.	1.65	1.75
Heavy, drs wks	gal.	1.65	1.75
Acetyl Chloride, 100 lb cbys	lb.	.42	.45
Acetylenetetrabromide	lb.	...	1.50
Acetylenetetrachloride Drums wks	lb.	.10½	.11
ACID, 1, 2, 4, 250 lb bbls	lb.	...	1.25
Acetic, 28% 400 lb bbls c-l wks	100 lb.	...	3.24
28% lc-l wks	100lb.	...	3.49
56% c-l wks	100 lb.	...	6.09
56% lc-l wks	100 lb.	...	6.34
70% bbls c-l wks	100 lb.	...	7.51
70% lc-l wks	100 lb.	...	7.76
80%, coml bbls c-l wks	100 lb	...	8.41
80% com'l, lc-l wks	-00 lb.	...	8.66
80% pure bbls c-l wks	100 lb.	...	9.30
80% pure lc-l wks	100 lb.	...	9.55
Glacial, bbls c-l wks	100 lb.	...	11.47
Glacial, lc-l wks	100 lb.	...	11.72
Glacial, USP, cby., wks	100 lb.	...	12.22
Anthranilic, tech., drs.	lb.	...	.80
99-100% 100 lb. drs	lb.	.98	1.00
Benzoic, tech., 100 lb bbls	lb.	.58	.60
ton, lots bbls	lb.	...	.57
Boric crys., powd., 250 lb bbls	lb.	...	.09½
Kegs 100 lb	lb.	.10	.10½
Butyric, 60% pure 5 lb. bot	lb.	.55	.60
90%	lb.	.70	.75
Carbolic, crys, see Phenol			
Crude, 35% 50gal bbls	gal.	.31	.33
10% 50gal. bbls	gal.	.25	.28
Carbonic, see Carbon Dioxide			
Chloracetic, Mono 100 lb bbls wks	lb.	...	.25
Di, 150 lb cbys wks	lb.	...	1.00
Tri., 5 lb bot	lb.	...	2.50
Chlorosulfonic, 1500 lb. drs wks.	lb.	.15	.16
Chromic, 98% pure 400 lb drums	lb.	.37	.40
Chromotropic, 800 lb bbls	lb.	...	1.25
Citric, USP, cryst. 230 lb bbls	lb.	.45	.45½
Powd. USP, 200 lb bbls	lb.	.46	.46½
Imported, crys, 112 lb kegs	lb.	.44½	.45
Single kegs	lb.	...	.47
Cleve's 250 lb bbls	lb.	.95	.97
Cresylic, 95% dark drs NY	gal.	.57	.60
97-99% pale NY	gal.	.60	.65
Formic, 85% tech., 140cbys	lb.	.10½	.11
90%-80 lb cbys incl	lb.	.11	.11½
Gallic, Tech.,	bbls.	.50	.55
Gamma, 225 lb bbls wks	lb.	1.30	1.36
H 225 lb bbls wks	lb.	.63	.68
Hydrobromic, 48% com'l, 155 lb. cbys wks	lb.	.45	.48
48% com'l 10 cbys wks	lb.	...	.45
Hydrochloric, see also Acid Muriatic			
Hydrocyanic, wks cyl	lb.	.90	1.00

Acetone—Makers name firm unchanged prices and report a ready outlet for all supplies.

Acid Acetic—Market is steady with prices firm at schedule figures. Material being produced directly from the wood is understood to be offered in the market.

Acid Citric—No new developments are reported and makers and importers name firm unchanged prices on all grades.

Acid Cresylic—Market is stronger and prices have been advanced by leading factors due to the British coal strike shutting off imports.

Acid Formic—Market is easy at lower figures due to spot material now being available. Offerings of 90% are held at 10½c@11c lb as to quantity, and 85% at 10c@10½c lb.

Acid Gamma—Market remains sharply competitive although open quotations are unchanged in all directions.

Acid H—Wide spread of prices continues to be reported due to sharp competition among makers.

Acid Laurent's—Market is quiet with a moderate demand. Quotations are unchanged.

Acid Mono-Sulfonic — Makers name unchanged prices and report a good demand from lake makers.

Acid Naphthionic—Demand is fair but makers are competing sharply for orders and shading is reported in some directions.

Acid N & W—Demand is of a moderate routine volume and makers are naming unchanged prices.

Acid Oxalic—Domestic quotations are firm and unchanged. Importers name very firm prices of 11¼c lb. Supplies are scarce and the market will probably remain strong for some time to come.

Acid Phosphoric—Makers have advanced quotations ½c lb on U. S. P. grades. Technical remains unchanged at 7c@7½c lb.

ACID (cont'd) **HYDROFLUORIC**, 30-% 400 lb bbls wks	lb.	...	.06
30% 100 lb cbys wks	lb.	...	.08
48% single 100 lb cbys wks	lb.	...	.10
52% 100 lb cby., wks	lb.	...	.12
52% 10 lb cbys wks	lb.	...	.11
60% 100 lb cby., wks	lb.	...	.14
60% 300 lb. dr. wks	lb.	...	.13
White Acid, 100 lb cby., wks	lb.	...	.26
White Acid, 10 cbys wks	lb.	...	.25
Hydrofluosilicic, 35% 450 lb bbls wks	lb.	.10	.12
LACTIC, 22% dark 500 lb bbls	lb.	.05½	.06
22% light bbls	lb.	.06½	.07
44% dark, bbls	lb.	.11	.12
44% light, bbls	lb.	.13	.13½
66% dark, bbls	lb.	.13	.13½
66% light, bbls	lb.	.26	.27
Laurent's, 250 lb bbls	lb.	.80	.85
Metanilic, 250 lb bbls	lb.	.60	.65
Mixed, Sulfuric-nitric Drums, wks	N Unit	.07¾	.08
Drums wks	S Unit	.01	.01½
Tank cars, wks	N Unit	.06	.06¼
Tank cars wks	S Unit	.008	.01
Molybdic, 85% pure 100 lb kegs	lb.	1.25	1.30
Monosulfonic F. Delta 50 lb tins	lb.	...	1.65
MURIATIC, 20° cbys lc-l wks	100 lb.	1.60	1.70
Cbys, c-l wks	100 lb.	...	1.35
Tank cars, wks	100 lb.	...	1.00
18° 120 lb cbys c-l wks	100 lb.	...	1.25
Tank cars, wks	net ton	...	...
22° 120 lb cbys c-l wks	100 lb.	...	1.75
Naphthionic, tech., 250 lb bbls	lb.	.55	.59
Nevile & Winther's 250 lb bbls	lb.	.95	.99
NITRIC, 36° 135 lb Cbys lc-l wks	100 lb	...	5.00
Cbys c-l wks	100 lb.	...	4.75
38° lc-l wks	100 lb.	...	5.50
Cbys c-l wks	100 lb.	...	5.25
40° lc-l wks	100 lb.	...	6.00
Cbys. c-l wks	100 lb.	...	5.75
42° lc-l cbys, wks	100 lb.	...	6.50
Cbys c-l wks	100 lb.	...	6.25
CP, cbys single wks	100 lb.	.12	.13
Oxalic, 300 lb bbls., wks	lb.	.10¾	.11
Bbls., NY	lb.	.10¼	.11
Kegs, 100 lb NY	lb.	.11¼	.11¾
Imp., 560 lb casks	lb.	...	.11¼
Phosphoric, 50% tech., 150 lb Cbys	lb.	.07	.07½
Syrupy USP, 70 lb drums	lb	.15½	.16½
Demis	lb.	.16½	.17½
Imported	lb.	.15	.16
Phthalic, see Phthalic Anhydride			
Picramic, 300 lb bbls	lb.	...	.50
Picric, 450 lb bbls c-l	lb.	.30	.33
Pyrogallic, Tech., powd., 200 lb bbls.	lb.	...	.85
Salicylic, tech., 125 lb bbls	lb.	.27	.32
Sulfanilic, 250 lb bbls	lb.	.15	.18
SULFURIC, 66° 180 lb cbys lc-l wks	100 lb.	1.50	1.85
Cbys, c-l wks	100 lb.	...	1.25
1,500 lb Drums lc-l wks	100 lb.	...	1.10
Drums c-l wks	100 lb.	...	.80
Tank cars, wks	net ton	...	14.00
60° 1500 lb drums lc-l wks	100 lb.	...	1.00
Drums, c-l wks	100 lb.	...	.75
Tank Cars, wks	net ton	...	9.50

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Acid, Sulfuric
Barium Hydrate

Chemicals

ACID SULFURIC (Continued)			
C.P. 175 lb cbys ....100 lb.	.07	:	.08
Oleum 20 pe 1500 lb drums lc-l wks .....100 lb.	...	:	1.40
Drums, c-l wks ....100 lb	...	:	1.15
Tank cars, wks ....net ton	17.00	:	19.00
Oleum, 40%drs lc-l wks net ton	...	:	40.00
Oleum, 60%drs., lc-l wks net ton	60.00	:	70.00
Tannic, tech., 300 lb bbls ..lb.	.30	:	.40
Tartaric, USP, cryst., 300 lb bbls, ...lb.	...	:	.29
USP, powd., 300 lb bbls ..lb.	...	:	.29
Imp., USP, 240 lb bbls ..lb.	.28	:	.28½
Powd., 240 lb bbls ....lb.	.28	:	.28½
Tobias, 250 lb bbls .....lb.	...	:	.85
Tungstic, 100 lb. kegs ....lb.	...	:	1.00
Adeps Lanae hydrous 350 lb bbls.lb.	.20	:	.21
Anhydrous, 350 lb bbls .....lb.	.22	:	.23
ALCOHOL, amyl See Fusel Oil			
Benzyl, 5 lb bot .....lb.	1.45	:	1.55
Butyl Normal 50gal drs wks c-l lb.	.18½	:	.19½
Drums, lc-l wks .....lb.	.19	:	.20
Tanks cars wks .....lb.	.18	:	.19
Butyl Tertiary 50gal drums ..gal.	...	:	2.00
Anhydrous .....gal.	...	:	2.50
Ethyl, USP, 190pf 50gal. bbls .....gal.	4.75	:	4.80
Anhydrous drums c-l .....gal.	...	:	.66
Denatured			
No. 1 complete denat. 190pf. 50gal. bbl incl ....gal.	.35	:	.49
Carlots .....gal.	...	:	...
50gal. drums extra gal.	.32	:	.42
Tank Cars .....gal.	.30	:	.40
No. 1 Special denat. 190pf. 50gal. bbl. incl ....gal.	.35	:	.44
Carlots .....gal.	...	:	...
50gal. drums extra gal.	.32	:	.42
Tank cars .....gal.	.30	:	.40
No. 5, Complete denat. 188pf. 50gal. bbl incl ....gal.	.35	:	.49
Carlots .....lb..	...	:	...
50gal. drums extra ..gal.	.32	:	.42
Tank cars .....gal.	.30	:	.40
In addition to the regular authorized formulae for completely denatured alcohol, some 75 formulae for specially denatured alcohol are authorized for special uses. Owing to the limitations of their uses however, prices are quoted by the alcohol producers only to holders of permits allowing the use of specially denatured formulae in products authorized by the Dept. of Internal Revenue.			
Diacetone, 50gal. drs fght. allowed .....gal.	2.15	:	2.30
Isobutyl, crude 50gal. drs ..gal.	...	:	...
Refined, 10 lb. cans .....lb.	...	:	...
Isopropyl, refined, 90-91%, 50 gal. drs .....gal.	1.00	:	1.25
Ref'd. 98-99% drs .....gal.	1.25	:	1.50
Propyl, nml., 50gal. drs ....lb.	...	:	1.00
Aldehyde Ammonia, 100gal. drums lb.	.80	:	.82
Alpha-Naphthol, crude 300 lb bbls lb.	...	:	.65
Refined .....lb.	.85	:	.90
Alpha-Naphthylamine, 350 lb bbls lb.	.35	:	.37
Ton lots bbls wks .....lb.	...	:	.35
ALUM, Ammonia, lump 400 lb bbls wks, lc-l .....lb.	3.15	:	3.50
Ground, 400 lb bbls wks 100 lb.	3.25	:	3.65
Powd, 380 lb bbls.wks 100 lb	3.55	:	3.90
Chrome, 500 lb cks., wks lb.	5.25	:	5.50
Potash, lump 400 lb bbls wks .....100 lb.	3.50	:	3.75
Bbls. c-l wks ....100 lb.	3.35	:	3.40
Imported lump .....100 lb	...	:	3.25
Ground 400 lb bbls wks 100 lb.	3.50	:	3.85
Imp., 350 casks ....100 lb.	2.65	:	3.00
Powdered, bbls wks 100 lb.	3.50	:	4.00
Chrome, 500 lb csks wks 100 lb.	5.25	:	5.50
Grd. 400 lb bbls wks 100lb.	...	:	3.75
Bbls., c-l wks., .100 lb.	...	:	3.50
Aluminum metal, c-l NY ..100 lb	...	:	27.00
Chloride, anhyd, 275 lb drs lb.	.35	:	.40
Crystals, 375 lb. bbls ....lb.	...	:	.06½
30% sol., 120 lb cbys ..lb.	...	:	.03
Hydrate 96% light 90 lb bbls lb	.17	:	.18
Hvy. 62-64% 220 lb bgs lb.	.06	:	.06½
400 lb bbls wks.....lb.	.06½	:	.07
Stearate, 100 lb bbls .....lb.	.23	:	.24

Acid Sulfuric—Market is very strong and an advance in quotations is imminent. Demand is heavy.

Alcohol Butyl—Domestic maker names unchanged prices for May deliveries due to the unchanged condition of the corn market.

Alcohol Denatured—Market continues to display a firmer tone although quotations have not advanced appreciably.

Aldehyde Ammonia — Market is quiet but unchanged at the former levels.

Alum Ammonia—Makers name unchanged prices and report a steady consuming demand.

Ammonium Sulfate — Rumors were heard of a further reduction in the New York price, but the market is generally quoted at $2.65 per 100 lbs. and f. a. s. parcels now named on the same level. Quotations for delivery to Southern points are $2.75 per 100 lbs. Stocks in all quarters are plentiful and the inquiry is light.

Aluminum Sulfate — Imported iron-free material at $1.50@$1.60 100 lbs. continues to offer severe competition to domestic makers in some instances. Commercial material is firm and unchanged as to price.

Ammonia Anhydrous—Demand is increasing very rapidly with the warm weather and makers are straining production capacity to keep stocks replenished at various distributing points.

Ammonia Aqua—Market is quiet and competition is fairly sharp for orders. Quotations are unchanged.

Ammonium Carbonate — Quotations on all grades are firm and unchanged under a steady demand.

Ammonium Chloride — Makers and importers report a good demand for gray and white grades. Imported gray is somewhat firmer at 6½c lb.

Amyl Acetate—Demand is good and prices are steady in most directions.

Aniline Oil—Movement is only of moderate quantity and some factors continue to shade price in an effort to increase their outlet.

Barium Carbonate—Demand is moderate but prices are firm and unchanged at $51.00 ton at New York, and $47.00 ton at Baltimore.

Barium Chloride—Movement is steady and prices are firm and unchanged from importers and domestic makers.

ALUMINUM SULFATE, Iron-free bags c-l wks .....100 lb.	2.00	:	2.10
Bbls c-l wks .....100 lb.	2.15	:	2.25
Imported, spot ....100 lb.	1.60	:	1.65
Comm'l ½% iron bgs c-l wks .....East 100 lb.	...	:	1.40
Cont. bgs c-l wks E 100 lb.	1.35	:	1.40
Bags, c-l wks ....W 100 lb	...	:	1.40
Bbls c-l wks ..E 100 lb.	...	:	1.55
Bulk, c-l cont. wks E 100 lb.	...	:	1.50
Amidol (See Diaminophenol)			
Aminoazobenzene, 110 lb kegs ..lb.	...	:	1.15
AMMONIA, anhyd., 100 lb cyl lb.	.13	:	.15
Water 26° 800 lb drs del lb.	.03¾	:	.04
Drs., c-l delivered ....lb.	.03	:	.03½
Tanks .....lb.	.02½	:	.03
CP, cbys .....lb.	...	:	.10
Acetate, 100 lb kegs .....lb.	...	:	.13
Bifluoride, 300 lb bbls .....lb.	.21	:	.22
100 lb kegs .....lb.	.23	:	.23
Bromide, 450 lb bbls 50 lb bxs lb.	..	:	.55
Imported, 112 lb boxes ...lb.	.50	:	.52
Carb., tech., 500 lb casks ..lb.	.08¾	:	.09
Powd., tech. 350 lb cks lb.	.07¼	:	.07¾
USP, lump, 100 lb kegs ..lb.	.11	:	.11½
Powd., 100 lb kegs ....lb.	.13	:	.13½
Chloride, Domestic			
White, 250 lb bbls c-l ..lb.	..	:	.06
250 lb bbls lc-l wks ..lb.	.06½	:	.06¾
Imported white 600 lb cks lb.	.05½	:	.05¾
C.P., USP, gran bbls ..lb.	.13	:	.13½
Gray, 250 lb bbls wks ....lb.	.07¼	:	.08
Bbls., c-l wks., ...lb.	...	:	.07
Imported gray 550 lb casks lb.	.06¼	:	.06¼
Lump, 500 lb casks spot lb.	.11	:	.11½
Iodide, USP, 25 lb jars .. lb.	...	:	5.20
Lactate, 500 lb bbls .....lb.	.15	:	.16
Refined Crystals bbls ....lb.	...	:	.20
C.P. gran., 100 lb. kegs lb.	.35	:	.37
Oxalate, pure 100 lb kegs ..lb.	.35	:	.37
Persulfate, 112 kegs .....lb.	.25	:	.30
Phosphate, dibasic 200 lb bbls lb.	...	:	.38
Mono, 325 lb bbls .....lb.	.12	:	.12½
Salicylate USP, 100 lb kegs .lb.	.75	:	.80
Sulfate, bulk c-l .....100 lb.	...	:	2.65
Southern points ..100 lb.	...	:	2.75
Imp. 200 lb dbl bgs fas 100 lb.	2.85	:	nom
Sulfate-Nitrate, bulk fob NY .ton	...	:	81.00
Sulfocyanide, tech. 100 lb kgs lb.	.40	:	.45
Amyl Acetate, tech., 50gal. drs gal.	1.80	:	1.85
Refined, 50gal. drums ..gal.	2.40	:	2.50
Alcohol, see Fusel Oil			
Butyrate absolute cans .....lb.	1.20	:	1.30
ANILINE OIL, 960 lb drums ..lb.	.16	:	.17
Hydro Bromide .....lb.	...	:	.75
Aniline Salt, 200 lb bbls .....lb.	.23	:	.24
Anthracene, 80-85% 600 lb casks wks .....lb.	.60	:	.65
Anthraquinone, sub 125 lb bbl lb.	.90	:	1.00
Antimony metal, slabs, tons lots lb.	.12¼	:	.12½
Needle powd., 100 lb cases lb.	.21½	:	.22
Bromate .....lb.	...	:	1.50
ANTIMONY CHLORIDE, anhyd 1000 lb drs .....lb.	.16	:	.17
50 lb crocks .....lb.	.45	:	.48
Sol'n. 130 lb carboys 48° lb.	...	:	.17
Oxide, 500 lb bbls .....lb.	.18	:	.18¼
Sulfuret golden, 250 lb bbls ..lb.	.15	:	.16
Crimson 250 lb bbls .....lb.	.25	:	.27
Vermilion, 250 lb bbls ..lb.	...	:	.37½
Tartrolactate, 500 lb bbls ..lb.	...	:	.45
Tribromide .....lb.	...	:	1.05
Argols, red powd. 350 lb bbls ..lb.	.06½	:	.07
Arsenic metal 220 lb kegs ....lb.	.45	:	.50
Red, 224 lb kegs cases .....lb.	.11½	:	.12
White 220 lb cases to 550 lb bbls NY .....lb.	.03½	:	.04
BARIUM DIOXIDE, see Barium dioxide			
Bromate .....lb.	...	:	.70
Carbonate, precip., 300 lb bbls wks .....ton.	52.00	:	54.00
Precip., 200 lb bgs.,wks,ton.	50.00	:	52.00
Imports, casks NY ....ton.	...	:	51.00
Chlorate 112 lb kegs NY ....lb.	.12	:	.12½
Chloride, 800 lb bbls wks ..ton.	65.00	:	67.00
200 lb bags, wks ..ton.	63.00	:	65.00
Imports, large crystals, bbls Spot .....ton.	63.00	:	65.00
Dioxide, 88% 690 lb drs ....lb.	.13	:	.13½
Import, 86-88% 400 lb drs lb.	.13	:	.13½
Hydrate, 500 lb bbls .....lb.	.04½	:	.05

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Barium Nitrate
Dibutyl Tartrate

Chemicals

BARIUM Nitrate, 700 lb casks	lb.	...	.10
Imports casks	lb.	.07	.07½
Sulfocyanide 600 lb bbls	lb.	.27	.28
Barytes, floated 350 lb bbls wks	ton.	23.00	24.00
Imported	ton.	29.00	33.00
Crude, clf.	ton.	...	9.00
Benzaldehyde, tech, 945 lb drs. wks	lb.	.65	.70
BENZENE			
Comm. 90% 8,000gal tks wks	gal	...	.25
Non-Corrosive 90% tks wks	gal	...	.26
Commercially pure tks wks	gal.	...	.25
Non-Corrosive pure tks wks	gal	...	.26
Nitration tks wks	gal.	...	.27
Drum lots 5c gal higher			
Benzidine Base, dry 250 lb bbls	lb.	.70	.72
Benzidine Sulfate, paste 350 lb. bbls	lb.	.68	.70
Benzol, see Benzene			
Benzoyl Chloride, 500 lb drs	lb.	...	1.00
Benzyl Acetate 100 lb. cbys	lb.	1.30	1.40
Benzoate, bulk	lb.	1.15	1.35
Chloride 95% techn, 925 lb drs	lb.	...	.25
100 lb cbys	lb.	.25	.30
Redistil. 160 lb cbys	lb.	.30	.35
BETA-NAPHTHOL 350 lb bbls wks	lb.	...	.24
Carlots wks	lb.	...	.22
Sublimed	lb.	.55	.60
Beta-Naphthylamine tech., 200 lb bbls	lb.	.63	.67
Sublimed, 200 lb bbls	lb.	...	1.35
Blanc Fixe, dry 400 lb bbls wks	ton	80.00	90.00
Imported, bbls	ton.	70.00	72.00
Paste, 650 lb bbls c-l	ton	45.00	55.00
BLEACHING POWDER, 700 lb drs.			
c-l wks contract	100 lb.	...	2.00
le-l wks contract	100 lb.	...	2.15
c-l spot wks	100 lb.	...	2.10
le-l spot wks	100 lb.	...	2.25
le-l spot ex-warehouse	100 lb.	2.35	2.50
300 lb drs., c-l wks contract	100 lb	...	2.25
c-l spot wks	100 lb.	...	2.35
le-l wks contract	100 lb.	...	2.40
le-l spot wks	100 lb.	...	2.50
Blues, bronze Chinese, Milori Prussian Soluble	lb.	.30	.33
Blue Vitriol, see Copper Sulfate			
Bone Ash, 100 lb kegs	lb.	.06	.07
Black, 200 lb bbls	lb.	...	.08¼
Borax, crys., 400 lb bbls	lb.	.05¼	.05¾
Powdered, 300 lb bbls	lb.	.05	.05½
Kegs, 100-150 lb	lb.	.05½	.06
Bordeaux Mixture, 16% pd		.11½	.13
Paste, bbls	lb.	.08	.10
Bromide, see potass. bromide etc.			
Bromine, bot., in 50 lb cs wks	lb.	.45	.47
Bromobenzene, 600 lb drms.,	lb.	...	.50
Butter of Antimony, see Antimony Chloride			
Butyl Acetate, tank cars, wks	gal.	...	1.55
Drums c-l wks	gal.	...	1.57
Drums le-l wks	lb.	...	1.60
Aldehyde, 50 gal drums wks	lb.	.70	.75
Propionate drums	gal.	2.40	2.50
Tartrate drums	lb.	.57	.60
CADMIUM, metal 100 lb bxs.	lb.	.70	.75
CALCIUM, Acetate, 150 lb bgs c-l 100 lb		...	3.25
Arsenate, 100 lb bbls c-l wks	lb.	.06	.06½
Bromate	lb.	...	1.50
Bromide, 100 lb cs	lb.	...	.60
Carbide, 220 lb. dr. c-l wks	lb.	.05½	.06¼
Carbonate techn., 100 lb bags c-l	100 lb.	1.00	1.10
USP, precip., 175 lb bbls	lb.	...	.06½
Chloride, solid., 650 lb drs c-l f.o.b. wks.	ton.	21.00	23.00
Drms., delvd. NY	100 lb.	1.74	1.89
Imp., Shipment	ton.	...	19.50
Flake, 375 lb drs, c-l drs. f.o.b. wks	ton.	...	27.00
Drms., delvd. NY	100 lb.	2.04	2.19
Bags delvd. NY	100 lb.	2.04	2.19
Nitrate, 220 lb bbls c-l NY	ton	...	52.00
Phosphate, tech., 450 lb bbls	lb.	.09	.10
Phosphate, mono., 325 lb bbls	lb.	.07	.08
Stearate, bbls	lb.	.23	.25
Sulfocarbolate, 100 lb kegs	lb.	.55	.57
CAMPHOR, Amer., ref., 250 lb Bbls	lb.	...	.84
2½ lb., slabs, 100 lb cs	lb.	...	.85½
Jap., ref., 2½ lb., slabs, 100 lb cs	lb.	...	.80
Powdered	lb.	...	.77
Crude, 100 lb. cs	lb.	.54	.56

Barium Nitrate—Shipment market remains above spot prices and the situation is increasing in firmness.

Benzene—Distributors and producers have advanced quotations 1c gallon on both pure and 90% following further advances in gasoline prices. The market is steady with quotations firm in all directions. Industrial demand is good, and demand for motor benzene is constantly improving.

Beta-Naphthol — Demand from lake makers is of good volume and prices are firm and unchanged from all makers.

Blanc Fixe—Supplies are plentiful but prices are fairly steady in all directions.

Bleach—Makers are maintaining prices firmly at schedule figures in all transactions.

Blues—Makers report sales in excellent volume this week with the tendency to shade prices no longer existing. The market figure ranges from 30c@33c lb with the lower price considered an inside figure and not generally quoted.

Bordeaux Mixture—Moving in excellent volume at the scheduled makers' prices.

Calcium Arsenate—Small sales are reported at 7c lb in this district, but this does not represent the actual market, as it is believed that on large business this price could be shaded considerably for resale parcels.

Carbon Black—Market remains in a very strong condition due to the diverting of gas to industrial and domestic purposes.

Carbon Tetrachloride—All makers name firm unchanged prices and report a steadily increasing demand. Stocks are of goodly proportions.

Chrome Green—Is in good demand and prices are being maintained on a better level than has been the case for some time past. The price ranges from 27c to 29c lb as to seller and quantity.

Chrome Yellow—Due to the position of lead this item has not strengthened and continues on its former basis. Quotations are openly heard at 16½c@17½c lb and it is possible to shade the inside price.

Copper Sulfate—Demand has fallen off to a great extent and quotations are somewhat lower at $4.65 100 lbs. for carlots of large or small crystals.

Carbazol, 250 lb bbls	lb.	...	.15
Carbon Bisulfide, 500 lb drs le-l NY	lb.	.06	.06½
c-l drums, NY	lb.	...	.05½
Carbon Black, c-l wks bags	lb.	.08	.09
100-300 lb cases le-l NY	lb.	...	.12
Decolorizing 40 lb bgs c-l	lb.	.08	.15
90 lb drms c-l	lb.	.08¾	.15¾
Carbon Dioxide, Liquid 20-25 cy	lb.	...	.06
Tetrachloride, 1400 lb drs del	lb.	.06½	.07
Drums c-l delivered	lb.	...	.06¼
Casein, edib., 100 lb., kegs	lb.	.45	.65
Tech., 200 lb bbls	lb.	.13	.13½
100 mesh	lb.	.16	.17
Caustic Potash, see potash, caustic Soda, see soda, caustic			
Cellulose Acetate, 50 lb. kegs	lb.	...	1.45
Cerium Oxalate, USP, 100 lb kegs	lb.	.33	.35
Chalk, drop 175 lb bbls	lb.	.03	.03¼
Precip., light 250 lb bbls csks	lb.	...	.04½
Precip., heavy 560 lb csks	lb.	.02¼	.03½
Bulk	ton.	...	5.00
Precip., English, 7 lb bags	lb.	...	.08½
Precip., heavy 560 lb csks	lb.	.03½	.03¾
Chinese Blue. See Blue			
Chloramine USP, 200 lb bbls	lb.	...	1.75
Chlorcosane, 5 lb. bot	lb.	.55	.65
Chlorhydrin, Ethylene, See Ethylene			
CHLORINE, Liquid, tank or multi-unit car wks contract	lb.	...	.04
Tank car spot wks	lb.	...	.04¼
Carlots cyl., wks. contract	lb.	...	.05½
spot, wks	lb.	...	.05¾
le-l cyl., wks., contract	lb.	.08	.09
Spot wks	lb.	.08¼	.09¼
Chlorobenzene, mono, 100 lb drs. wks le-l	lb.	...	.07
CHLOROFORM, USP, 50 lb drs	lb.	...	.30
Second hands, 650 lb drs	lb.	...	.26
Technical 1,000 lb drums	lb.	.20	.22
Chlorophyll Oil Sol.	lb.	3.75	4.00
Water Sol.	lb.	3.75	4.00
Chromium Acetate 20° sol'n., 400 lb bbls	lb.	...	.05¼
Fluoride, Powd., 400 lb bbls	lb.	.27	.28
Oxide, Green bbls	lb.	.34½	.35½
Chrome Green, CP	lb.	.27	.29
Comm.	lb.	.06½	.11
Chrome Yellow	lb.	.16	.17
Citric Acid, see Acid Citric			
Coal Tar, See Tars			
Cobalt metal, 100 lb kegs	lb.	2.50	3.00
Cobalt Oxide, 500 lb bbls	lb.	2.00	2.10
10 lb., tins, 200 lb cases	lb.	...	2.20
COPPER, metal electrolytic c-l NY	100 lb.	13.87½	14.00
Lake c-l NY	100 lb	14.00	14.50
Casting, c-l NY	100 lb.	...	13.37½
Carbonate 400 lb bbls	lb.	.16¾	.17¼
Chloride, 250 lb bbls	lb.	...	.28
Cyanide, 100 lb. drs	lb.	.48	.50
Oxide, red 1000 lb bbls ton lts	lb.	.16½	.17
Sub-Acetate, verd. 440 lb bbls	lb.	.17	.18
SULFATE, crys., 450 lb bbls le-l Spot	100 lb.	4.80	4.90
Carlots bbls spot	100lbs.	...	4.65
Carlots bbls fob NY	100lbs.	...	4.65
Powd. 350 lb 5bbls	100 lb.	...	5.25
Copperas bulk, c-l NY wks	ton.	12.00	13.00
200 lb bgs., c-l wks	ton.	15.00	16.00
400 lb bbls c-l wks	ton.	16.00	17.00
Powdered bbls	100 lb.	1.90	2.00
Sugar, 400 lb bbls	100 lb.	1.25	1.35
Bulk, wks	ton.	8.00	9.00
Cotton Soluble, 100 lb., bbls wet	lb.	.40	.42
Cottonseed, Meal 7%	ton.	30.00	32.00
CREAM TARTAR, USP, 300 lb. bbls	lb.	.21½	.22
Imp., powd. USP, 224 bbls	lb.	.21	.21¼
Creosote, USP, 42 lb. cbys	lb.	.40	.42
Creosote Oil Neutral, 50gal drs	gal.	.20	.21
10-15% Tar acid	gal.	.25	.26
25-30% Tar acid	gal.	.28	.29
Cresol, USP, 400 lb drums	lb.	.20	nom.
Cyclohexanol, see Hexalene			
Cymene, See Para-Cymene			
DIAMINOPHENOL, 100 lb., kegs	lb.	...	3.80
Diamyl Phthalate, drums, wks	gal.	3.70	4.00
Dianisidine, 100 lb kegs	lb.	3.25	3.50
Dibutyl Phthalate, wks	gal.	3.15	3.50
Dibutyl Tartrate, 50 gal. drums	lb.	.55	.65

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Chemicals

Dichlorobenzene, 1,000 lb drums	lb.	.06	.07
Dichlormethane, Drums wks	lb.	.23	.25
Diethylamine, 400 lb drs	lb.	...	2.15
Diethylaniline, 850 lb drs	lb.	.55	.60
Diethyl Carbonate, drums	gal.	1.85	2.00
Diethyl Phthalate 25 lb. cans	lb.	...	.40
1,000 drums	lb.	.32	.35
Diethyl Sulfate tech., 50gal. drs	lb.	.20	.25
C.P., drums	lb.	.40	.50
Dimethylamine, 400 lb drs	lb.	...	2.60
Dimethylaniline 840 lb drs, wks	lb.	.30	.32
Dimethylsulfate, 100 lb. drs	lb.	.45	.50
Dinitrobenzene, 400 lb bbls	lb.	.15	.15½
Dinitrochlorobenzene, 400 lb bbls	lb.	.15½	.16
Dinitrochlorine, 300 lb bbls	lb.	.18	.19
Dinitronaphthalene, 350 lb bbls	lb.	.32	.34
Dinitrophenol, 350 lb bbls	lb.	.31	.32
Dinitrotoluene, 300 lb bbls	lb.	.15	.17
Diorthotolylguanidine, 275 lb bbls, wks	lb.	1.05	1.08
Diphenylamine	lb.	.48	.50
Diphenylguanidine, 5,000 lbs. 100 lbs.	lb.	.85	.88
EPSOM SALT, tech., 300 lb bbls NY	100 lb.	...	2.15
Bbls c-l NY	100 lb.	...	2.00
100 lb c-l NY	100 lb.	1.50	1.75
Imp., 220 lb bgs c-l		1.10	1.20
USP, 200 lb bbls 10 bbls	100 lb.	...	2.50
Carlots, bbls kegs	100 lb	2.00	2.25
Imported, 400 lb bbls	100 lb.	1.70	2.00
ETHER, USP, 55 lb drums	lb.	...	.14
Anaesthesia, 55 lb drums	lb.	...	.19
USP, 1880 55 lb drums	lb.	...	.48
Washed, 55 lb drums	lb.	...	.37
Motor 1 lb bottles	lb.	.30	.32
Ether, Nitrous, 1 lb bot	lb.	.90	.95
Ethyl Acetate, 99% 50gal drs	gal.	...	1.05
85% Ester, 10gal. drs.	gal.	...	.83
Carlots, drums	gal.	...	.80
Tank cars	gal.	...	.78
Refined drums	gal.	1.72	1.85
Aceto Acetate drums wks	lb.	...	1.00
Benzyl Aniline, 300 lb. drs	lb.	1.05	1.10
Bromide, 115 lb drs	lb.	...	.50
Butyrate, cans	lb.	1.10	1.20
Chloride, 200 lb drs 15 lb cyl	lb.	.28	.35
Lactate drums wks	gal.	4.00	4.15
Methyl Ketone, 50gal drs	lb.	.30	nom.
Morphine, see Morphine, Ethyl			
Oxalate drums wks	lb.	.45	.55
Ethylene Bromide, 600 lb drs	lb.	...	.70
Chlorhydrin, anhyd., 50gal drs	lb.	.75	.85
40% Solution, 50gal bbls	lb.	.25	.30
Dichloride, 50gal drs	lb.	...	.15
Tank cars	lb.	...	.10
Glycol 50gal. drums wks	lb.	.30	.40
Tri Chloride	lb.	.10	.10½
Ethylidenaniline	lb.	.62	.65
Feldspar, bulk	ton.	20.00	25.00
FERRIC CHLORIDE, tech., crys. 475 lb bbls	lb.	.07½	.09
Imported	lb.	.04¾	.05
C.P., crys., 100 lb. kegs	lb.	...	.10
Imported	lb.	.06	.06½
Neut.,Soln 42° 140 lb cbys	lb	.06½	.07
46° 140cbys	lb.	.08	.08½
USP., Sol'n., 125 lb cbys	lb.	.06½	.07
Bromide, solution	lb.	...	.55
Ferrous Bromide, sol'n.,	lb.	...	.55
Chloride cryst tech 475 lb bbls	lb.	.05	.06
Sulfide 1,000 lb. bbls	100 lb.	2.50	3.00
Fiske-White, see lead White			
Fluorspar, 95% 220 lb bags ex-dock	ton.	...	25.00
96% bags	ton.	...	33.50
98% bags	ton.	...	35.00
FORMALDEHYDE USP 400 lb bbls c-l wks	lb.	.09	.09¼
Carboys 100 lb lc-l wks	lb.	...	.10¾
Bbls 400 lb lc-l wks	lb.	.09¼	.09½
Formaldehyde Aniline 100 lb drs	lb	.39	.42
Formanniline,	lb.	.38	.40
Imported, 230 lb bags NY	ton.	35.00	40.00
Furfural, 500 lb drums	lb.	...	.20
Carlots	lb.	...	.17½
Fusel Oil, 10% Impurities drs	gal.	1.15	1.20
Refined	lb.	3.25	3.50
G SALT, paste 360 lb bbls basis 10%	lb.	.50	.52
Gall extract	lb.	.20	.21

Dimethylaniline — All makers quote firm unchanged prices and report a slight decrease in consuming demand.

Dinitrobenzene — Makers name firm unchanged prices and report a steady movement of material.

Dinitrochlorbenzene—Unchanged conditions surround this product and prices show no variation in any direction.

Dinitrotoluene—Market is quiet and prices are unchanged.

Diorthotolyl-Guanidine — Quiet and unchanged with makers naming $1.05@$1.08 lb.

Diphenyl-Guanidine—Market unchanged, although it is reported in one direction that prices are being shaded due to the light inquiry and an actual reduction is not unlooked for.

Diphenylamine — Maker quotes firm unchanged prices and reports a fair demand.

Epsom Salts—Market is steady on U. S. P. material and both importers and domestic makers quote unchanged prices. Imported technical material was slightly lower during the week at $1.10 100 lbs.

Ethyl Acetate—Market is quiet but demand is fairly steady and prices are unchanged.

Ethylbenzylaniline — Market is sharply competitive and some makers are reported to be shading quotations which are unchanged.

Ethylene Chlorhydrin — Maker names firm unchanged prices and reports a good demand.

Ethylene Glycol—Quotations are firm and unchanged from maker.

Ethylidine-Aniline — Moving in routine volume at the market figure of 60c@65c lb as to quantity.

Fusel Oil—Market remains quiet with prices soft at $1.15@$1.20 gal.

G-Salt—Market is quiet and quotations are unchanged.

Glauber's Salt—Demand is steady but competition is sharp and shading is prevalent.

Glycerin—Market is higher and makers are very firm in their views due to the British supplies falling off caused by the closing of British soap plants.

Hexamethylene—Quiet and moving into consumption in a routine manner.

Hydrogen Peroxide—Demand for all strengths is good and prices are fairly steady in all directions.

GLAUBER'S SALT, tech, 200 lb bags c-l wks	100 lb.	...	1.00
lc-l wks	100 lb.	1.05	1.15
350 lb bbls c-l wks	100 lb.	...	1.10
Bbls., lc-l wks	100 lb.	1.25	1.35
Imported, bags NY	lb.	.75	.80
Calcined, see Sodium Sulfate			
GLYCERIN, CP, 550 lb. drums	lb.	.24	.25
Cans, 50 lb	lb.	...	.25½
Dynamite, 100 lb dr	lb.	.22	.22½
Saponification tanks	lb.	...	.16½
Soap, Lye tanks	lb.	.15	.15½
Hexachlorethane Drums wks	lb.	...	.45
Hexalene, 50gal. drs, wks	lb.	.55	.57
Hexamethylenetetramine, USP, 100 lb drums	lb.	.60	.62
Imported	lb.	.58	.60
Rubber Makers, Impalp. Pd. drs	lb.	.80	.82½
Hi-Flash Naphtha 8,000gal. tks wks.	gal.	...	.35
Drums wks	gal.	...	.40
HYDROGEN PEROXIDE, 10 vol. 400 lb. bbls	lb.	.04½	.05
15vol.	lb.	.06	.06½
17vol	lb.	.07	.07½
25vol.	lb.	.07	.07½
100vol. 140 lb. cbys	lb.	.32	.34
IODINE, crude 200 lb. kegs	lb.	4.20	4.25
Iridium, metal, 10oz. lots	oz.	...	260.00
Iron, metal by hydrogen 1 lb bot.	lb.	.68	.70
IRON Chloride, see Ferric or Ferrous			
Nitrate, kegs	lb.	.09	.10
Com'l bbls	100 lb.	2.50	3.25
Oxide, red Spanish	lb.	.02½	.03¼
English	lb.	.10	.12
Perchloride, see Ferric Chloride			
LANOLIN see Adeps Lanae			
LEAD, metal c-l NY	lb.	7.35	7.90
Acetate, white crystals, 500 lb. bbls. wks	100 lb.	14.00	14.50
100 to 250 lb kegs wks	100 lb.	...	15.00
White, broken bbls wks	100 lb.	14.50	15.00
White, gran bbls wks	100 lb.	14.50	15.00
White, powd bbls wks.	100 lb.	14.75	15.25
Brown, broken bbls wks	100 lb.	13.00	13.50
Arsenate, 100 lb kegs	lb.	...	.15
Bbls., c-l wks	lb.	...	.14
Bbls., lc-l wks	lb.	.14	.14½
Paste, 100 & 600 lb bbls	lb.	.08	.09
Nitrate, 500 lb bbls, wks	lb.	...	.14
Oxide, Litharge, 500 lb bbls	lb.	...	.11¾
100 kegs wks	lb.	.14¼	.15¾
Oxide, red, 500 lb bbls wks	lb.	...	.11¼
100 lb. kegs wks	lb.	.12¾	.16¼
Oleate, bbls	lb.	.17½	.18
Peroxide, 100 lb drs	lb.	.25	.30
White, basic carb., 500 lb. bbls. wks	lb.	...	.10¾
100 lb kegs wks	lb.	.14¼	.15¾
White sulfate 500 lb bbls wks	lb.	...	.10
LIME, (Salts, see Calcium Salts) Ground Stone, bags	ton.	...	4.50
Live, bulk	ton.	...	8.50
Live, 325 lb. bbls ton lots wks	100 lb.	...	1.05
Single bbl., wks	100 lb.	...	1.08
Hydrated, 167 lb bbl. ton lots, wks	100 lb.	...	.85
Single bbl. wks	lb.	...	.01
Oyster Shell, 150 lb bbl. sing	lb.	...	.03½
Sulfur, dry 200 lb. drs NY	lb.	...	.08½
Drs., c-l NY	lb.	...	.07½
33° Sol'n., 50 lb bbls N Y	gal.	.12	.12½
Litharge see lead oxide			
Lithium Carb., USP, 100 lb. kgs	lb.	1.45	1.50
Bromide, 100 lb cs	lb.	1.80	1.90
Lithopone, 400 lb bbls lc-l wks	lb.	...	.06¼
Bbls., c-l wks	lb.	...	.05¾
Bags, c-l wks	lb.	...	.05¾
Imported, 400 lb bbls	lb.	.05¾	.06
Litmus Cubes	lb.	.90	1.00
Second hands	lb.	...	.75
MAGNESITE, calcined, 500bbls	ton.	48.00	50.00
Magnesium, mtl., sticks 100 lb cs f.o.b. wks	lb.	...	.85
Bromate	lb.	...	1.50
Carb., tech., 70 lb bags NY	lb.	.06½	.06¾
75 lb bbls NY	lb.	.08	.08½
USP, 100 lb bbls	lb.	.09½	.10
English, oz. blocks	lb.	.17	.19

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Potash Salts

Chemicals

MAGNESIUM Chloride, flake 575 lb drs. c-l wks	ton	...	37.00
Imp., Flake Shipt.	ton.	...	33.00
Imp., fused 900 lb bblsNY	ton.	...	31.00
Fluosilicate, crystals 400 lb bbls wks	lb.	.10½	.11
30% sol'n. 500 lb bbls wks	lb.	.07	.07½
Sol'n. bbls c-l wks	lb.	...	.06
Oxide, USP, light 100 lb bbls	lb.	...	.42
USP, heavy, 250 lb bbls	lb.	...	.50
Peroxide, 5 lb cans	lb.	...	1.10
Perborate, 1 lb tins	lb.	...	2.62
Salicylate, 100 lb. kegs	lb.	.75	.80
Stearate bbls	lb.	.23	.25
Sulfate, see Epsom Salts			
Manganese Borate, 30% 200 lb bbls	lb.	...	.24
100 lb kegs	lb.	...	.25
Chloride, 600 lb csks	lb.	.08	.08½
Dioxide, 80-84% 900 lb bbls NY	ton.	80.00	85.00
85-90% 900 lb bbls NY	ton.	85.00	90.00
Hydrated, precip 100 lb kgs	lb.	.15	.23
Ore, bulk, cif NY	lb.	.41	.42
Sulfate, 550 lb drums NY	lb.	.07	.07¼
MERCURY, metal 75 lb flask	flask	91.50	92.50
Meta-Nitroaniline	lb.	.72	.74
Meta-Nitro-para-Toluidine, 200 lb. bbls	lb		1.75
Meta-Phenylenediamine, 300 lb. bbls	lb.	.90	.94
Meta-Toluylenediamine, 300 lb. bbls	lb.	.72	.74
Tanks	lb.	...	.70
METHANOL (Wood Alcohol)			
95% tanks	gal.	...	.55
Drums c-l	gal.	...	.58
Drums, lc-l	gal.	.60	.62
97% tanks	gal.	...	.57
Drums, c-l	gal.	...	.60
Drums, lc-l	gal.	.62	.64
Pure, Acetate free, tanks	gal.	...	.65
Drums, c-l	gal.	...	.68
Drums, lc-l	gal.	...	.70
Bbls. incl., 6c higher			
U. S. denat. grd., tanks	gal.	...	.65
Drums, c-l	gal.	...	.68
Methyl Acetate drums	gal.	...	.95
Methyl Acetone, 100gal. drums	gal.	.70	.73
Tanks, cars	gal.	...	.65
Bromide	lb.	...	1.00
Chloride, 90 lb cyl	gal.	.55	.60
Salicylate, USP, 50 lb cans	gal	...	.37
500 lb drums	lb.	...	35
Michler's Ketone, 225 lb bbls	lb.	3.00	3.25
Milk, powd., 150 lb bbls	lb.	.14	.15
Milk Sugar, see Sugar of Milk			
Mining Salts Drums wks	lb.	...	.33
Monobromobenzene See Bromobenzene			
Monacetine, See Acetine			
Monochlorobenzene, see Chlorobenzene			
Monethylaniline, 900 lb drs.	lb.	...	1.05
Monomethyl paraminophenol sulfate 100 lb drs.	lb.	3.95	4.20
NAPHTHA, see Solvent Naphtha			
NAPHTHALENE, Flake, 175 lb bbls wks	lb.	.05¾	.07
Bbls., second hands NY	lb.	...	.05¾
Balls, 250 lb bbls wks	lb.	.07	.08
Bbls., second hands NY	lb.	...	.07
Crushed, chipped bgs., wks	lb.	...	.05
Crude, imp., bags	lb.	.01¾	.02¼
NICKEL			
Ingot., 100 lb kegs		...	.34
Chloride, bbls kegs	lb.	.21	.24
Oxide, 100 lb kegs NY	lb.	.35	.38
Salt single 400 lb bbls NY	lb.	.07½	.08½
Double 400 lb bbls NY	lb.	.08	.09
Sulfate, See Nickel Salt, single			
Nickel Metal, electrolytic	100 lb.	...	34.00
Nicotine, Free 40% 8 lb. tins cs	lb.	1.10	1.20
NITRATE SODA, spot, See Sodium Nitrate			
Nitre Cake, bulk wks	ton.	4.50	5.50
500 lb bbls	ton.	13.00	14.00
Nitrobenzene, crude, 1,000 lb. drs wks	lb.	.09	.10
Redistilled, 1,000 lb. drs wks	lb.	.09½	.10
Nitronaphthalene, 550 lb bbls	lb.	...	.25
Nitrotoluene, mixed 1,000 lb drs wks	lb.	.14	.15

Lead Acetate—Market is quiet but firm at recent reduction.

Lead Arsenate—Makers continue to quote 13¼c lb New York, but it is said that this figure is being shaded in one direction. Orders continue in a satisfactory manner.

Lime Sulfur—Solution moving in excellent volume at the quoted figures of 12c@12½c lb. Dry is also active at the schedule price of 7½c lb for carloads, New York.

Meta-Nitroaniline — Demand of fair routine volume and makers quote unchanged prices.

Meta - Nitro - Para - Toluidine — Leading makers continue to name firm unchanged prices and report a steady demand from lake-makers.

Meta-Phenylenediamine—Quotations are unchanged. Demand is slight.

Meta-Toluylenediamine—Demand is slight and competition is sharp. Open quotations are unchanged.

Mono-Chlorbenzene—Demand is good and prices are firm and unchanged.

Naphthalene—Active demand is reported but prices are none too firm and balls were being sold during the past week at 6½c lb for barrels.

Nicotine Sulfate—Moving in seasonal volume at the makers' schedule price of $11.00 per 10-lb. tin.

Ortho-Anisidine—Makers are firm in their quotations which show no variation in any transactions.

Ortho-Nitrotoluene—Demand is slight but supplies are not large and prices are firm and unchanged.

Ortho-Toluidine — Stocks are small in makers' hands and prices are very firm at unchanged figures.

Para-Nitroaniline — Leading makers are booking business on single barrels at 47c@48c lb. Some smaller makers name as low as 45c lb. Demand is good but sharp competition and a steadily declining market are preventing consumers from buying ahead.

Para-Nitrotoluene — Demand is slight and the market is weak.

Para-Toluidine—Quotations are unchanged on usual quantities. Stocks are exceedingly large and large orders would probably be booked at sharply lower prices.

Ochre	lb.	...	.03½
Oil Fusel See Fusel Oil			
Oil Mirbane, see nitrobenzene			
Orange Mineral, 1100 lb csksNY	lb.	...	.14½
700 lb bbls NY	lb.	...	.14¾
Ortho-Aminophenol, 50 lb. kegs	lb.	2.20	2.25
Ortho-Anisidine, 100 lb drs	lb.	2.50	2.75
Ortho-Dichlorbenzene, see Dichlorbenzene			
Ortho-Nitrochlorobenzene, 1,200 lb. drs. wks	lb.	.32	.35
Ortho-Nitrophenol, 350 lb	lb.	.85	.90
Ortho-Nitrotoluene, 1,000 lb drs. wks	lb.	.13	.15
Ortho-Toluidine 350 lb bbls	lb.	.25	.27
PALLADIUM, metal 10oz. lots	oz.	80.00	81.00
Para-Aminoacetanilid, 100 lb. kegs	lb.	1.00	1.05
Para-Aminophenol, 100 lb kegs	lb	...	1.15
Hydrochloride, 100 lb kegs	lb.	1.25	1.30
Para-Dichlorbenzene, 150 lb bbls. wks	lb.	.17	.20
25-50 lb kegs	lb.	.20	.21
Paraldehyde, USP, 5 lb bot	gal.	.87	nom.
Tech.	lb.	.30	.35
Para-Cymene Refd. 110gal. drs.	gal.	2.25	2.50
Paraformaldehyde, USP, 100 lb cs	lb.	.42½	.45
Para-Nitroacetanilid, 300 lb bbls	lb.	.50	.55
PARA-NITROANILINE, 300 lb bbls. wks single bbls	lb.	.47	.48
Para-Nitrochlorobenzene, 1,200 lb drs. wks	lb.	...	.32
Para-Nitro-ortho Toluidine, 300 lb. bbls	lb.	2.75	2.85
Para-Nitrophenol, 185 lb bbls	lb.	.50	.55
Para-Nitrosodimethylaniline, 120 lb. bbls	lb.	.92	.94
Para-Nitrotoluene, 350 lb bbls	lb.	...	.30
Para-oxy Benzaldehyde, 100 lb kegs	lb.	...	1.70
Para-Phentidin, 500 lb drs.	lb.	1.55	1.80
Para-Phenylenediamine, 350 lb. bbls	lb.	1.20	1.25
Para-Toluene-Sulfonamide, 175 lb. bbls	lb.	.40	.41
Para-Toluene-Sulfonchloride, 410 lb. bbls. wks	lb.	.18	.30
Para-Toluidine, 350 lb bbls wks	lb.	.50	.60
PARIS GREEN,			
Arsenic Basis, 500 lb kegs	lb.	.19	.20
Kegs, 100lbs.	lb.	.21	.22
Kits, 56, 28, 14lbs.	lb.	.22	.23
Packages, 5 and 2lbs.	lb.	.23	.24
Packages 1 lb. ½ lb., ¼ lb.	lb.	.25	.26
Paris White, see Whiting French			
PETROLATUM, green 300 lb bbls	lb.	.02½	.03
Dark Amber, 300 lb bbls	lb.	...	.04¼
Light Amber, 300 lb bbls	lb.	...	.04½
Cream White USP 300 lb bbls	lb.	.07	.07½
Lily White, USP, 300 lb bbls	lb.	...	.07¾
Snow White, USP, 300 lb bbls	lb.	...	.12½
Phenol, see also acid carbolic			
Makers 950 lb drums spot	lb.	.21	.22
Small drums 240-100 lb.	lb.	.22	.24
Open market drums	lb.	...	.21
Natural 240 lb des drs. wks	lb.	...	...
Phenyl-Alpha-Naphthylamine 100 lb. kegs	lb.	1.23	1.29
Phosgene, 100 lb. cylinders	lb.	...	...
Phosphorus Oxychloride, 175 lb cyl	lb.	.35	.40
Phosphorus, red 110 lb cs	lb.	.68	.70
Yellow 110 lb cs wks	lb.	...	.32
Imported, 110 lb cs wks	lb.	.35	.37½
Phosphorus Trichloride, 175 lb cyl. wks	lb.	...	.45
Phthalic, Anhydride, 100 lb bbls. wks.	lb.	.18	.20
Pitch, Coal-Tar wks	ton.	24.00	26.00
Plaster Paris, techn., 250 lb bbls	bbl.	...	3.30
Platinum metal soft 10oz lots	oz	...	110.00
POTASH SALTS, rough			
Pot. Muriate, basis 80% bags	ton	...	34.90
Pot. Sulfate, basis 90% bgs.	ton	...	45.85
Pot. & Mag., Sulfate, basis 48% bags	ton	...	26.36
Manure Salts basis 30% bulk	ton	...	18.00
Manure Salts, basis 20% bulk	ton	...	11.35
Kainit, basis, 12.4% bulk	ton	...	8.50

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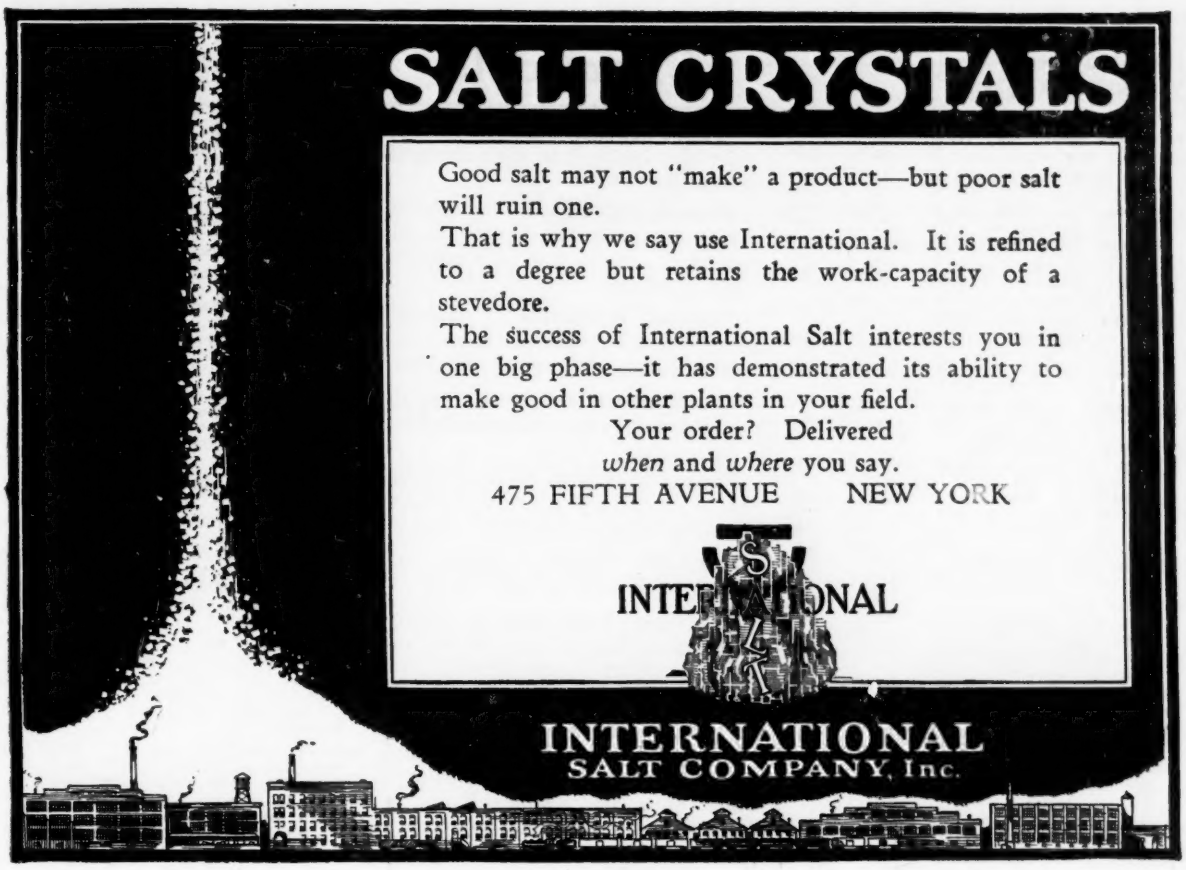
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Chemicals

POTASSIUM Acetate, USP, 100 lb. kegs	lb.	.29	.30
Second Hands, kegs	lb.	.26	.28
Bicarbonate crys 320 lb bbls	lb.	.09	.09½
Bichromate crys., 725 lb cnks	lb.	.08¼	.08½
Powd, 725csks., wks	lb.	.11	.12
Binoxalate, 300 lb bbls	lb.	.16	.17
Import, 112 lb bbls	lb.	.18	.19
Bisulfate, 100 lb kegs	lb.	...	.30
Bromate, 100 lb. cs	lb.	...	.35
BROMIDE, USP, cryst., 450 lb bbls	lb.	.48	.49
Granular, 300 lb bbls	lb.	.48	.49
Cases, 100 lb	lb.	...	.50
Imported, USP, 220 lb cs	lb.	.38	.41
CARBONATE, 80-85% calc. 800 lb cks	lb.	.05¼	.05½
80-85% hydrated, 800 lb cks	lb.	...	.05
90-95% calc. casks	lb.	.06	.06¼
96-98% calc. casks		.06¼	.06½
99% calc. casks	lb.	...	.07½
USP, 100 lb kegs	lb.	.11	.11½
99% CP, casks	lb.	...	.12½
Chlorate, cryst. 112 lb. bgs c-l wks	lb.	.08½	.09
Imp. 112 lb NY lb.		.08¼	.08½
Powd., 112 lb kegs wks	lb.	.08½	.09
Imp., kegs NY	lb.	.08¼	.08½
Gran. Imp., 112 lb kegs NY	lb.	.10½	.11
Pyrotechnic, fine powd, NY	lb.	...	.07
Chloride, crys. bbls	lb.	.05½	.05½
Chromate, kegs	lb.	.27	.28
Citrate, USP, 50 lb	lb.	...	.60
Cyanide, 110 lb cases	lb.	.55	.57½
Metabisulfite, 300 lb bbls	lb.	.11	.12
Imp., 550 lb bbls	lb.	.11	.12
Nitrate, see Saltpetre			
Oxalate, neutral, 225 lb bbls	lb.	.16	.17
Perchlorate 112 lb kegs	lb.	.11	.12
PERMANGAN, USP, crys., 500 lb & 100 lb drs. wks	lb.	.14½	.15
Imp., 113 lb drs	lb.	.14½	.15
Prussiate red, 500 lb casks	lb.	.37	.38
Prussiate, yellow 500 lb casks	lb.	.18	.18½
Sulfocyanide, CP, 25 lb jars	lb.	...	.50
Tartrate, neutral 100 lb kegs	lb.	...	.51
Titanium Oxalate, 200 lb bbls	lb.	...	.25
Pyridine 50gal drums	gal.	4.50	4.75
QUICKSILVER, see Mercury			
Quinone, 100 lb kegs	lb.	1.75	2.25
R SALT, 250bbls, wks	lb.	.45	.47
Red Lead, See Lead Oxide			
Rochelle Salt, USP, 225 lb bbls	lb.	.20	.20½
Imp., USP, 300 lb bbls	lb.	.19	.19½
Sal Ammoniac, see Ammon. Chloride			
Sal Soda, see Sodium Carbonate			
Salt, Common, see Sodium Chloride			
Salt Cake 94-96% c-l wks	ton	19.00	20.00
White, 87% wks	ton	15.00	17.00
SALTPETRE, Double Refined Granular, 400-500 lb bbls c-l wks	lb.	...	.06½
Less c-l wks bbls	lb.	.06¼	.06½
c-l wks	lb.	..	.07⅝
Triple refined, Gran. 350 lb Large Crystals, 350-400 lb bbls lc-l	lb.	.06¼	.06⅞
Powdered bbls c-l wks	lb.	...	.07⅛
Imported 500 lb bbls NY	lb.	.06¼	.06½
Satin White, 500 lb bbls	lb.	...	.01⅛
SILICA Crude, bulk, mines	ton.	6.00	7.00
Refined, floated, bags	ton.	15.00	30.00
Air floated, bags	ton.	32.00	50.00
Extra, floated, bags	ton.	55.00	65.00
SILVER, metal American oz.	oz.	...	.65¼
Soap, Castile, 40 lb bxs	lb.	.20	.25
Powd. USP, 250 lb bbls	lb.	.28	.30
Green, USP, 450 lb bbls	lb.	.07½	.08½
SODA ASH, 58% light 1-4 bags delivered NY 100 lb.		...	2.19
5 & Up bgs., del'd. NY 100 lb.		...	2.04
1-4 bbls. delvd. NY 100 lb.		...	2.44
5 & Up bbls delv'd, NY 100 lb.		...	2.29
Contract, Basis 58% light c-l bags wks 100 lb.		...	1.38
58% dense c-l bgs wks 100 lb.		...	1.50
Prompt and spot, basis 58% light bgs c-l wks 100 lb.		...	1.43
58% dense c-l bgs wks 100 lb.		...	1.45
Prompt and spot basis 58% c-l wks 100 lb.		...	1.50

Para-Phenylenediamine—Market quiet but fairly firm at unchanged prices.

Phenol—Makers are maintaining prices at unchanged figures in all directions. Sales are of moderate routine volume.

Phthalic Anhydride — Makers name firm unchanged prices and report a steady consuming demand.

Potassium Carbonate—Market is firmer and advances are recorded in some grades.

Potassium Chlorate—Market is firm at unchanged prices from maker and importers.

Potassium Cyanide—Market is firm at unchanged prices.

Potassium Permanganate—Market remains weak with prices showing very slight improvement.

Pyridine—Prices for spot material are sharply higher due to the fact that the British coal strike makes further imports in the immediate future quite improbable. Holders of spot lots are unwilling to accept less than $4.50 gallon.

R-Salt—Demand is fair and quotations are unchanged.

Soda Ash—Makers are quite firm in their quotations which show no change in any directions.

Soda Caustic—Demand is heavy but stocks are fairly large. Prices are being fairly well maintained at schedule.

Sodium Acetate—Market is steady at unchanged figures.

Sodium Chlorate—Both importers and maker name firm unchanged prices.

Sodium Cyanide—Demand is good and quotations show no change in any direction.

Sodium Hyposulfite—All grades are quoted at firm unchanged prices.

Sodium Nitrate—Continues in a very quiet state both spot and in the South. Small parcels are moving into consumption, but the general market is unchanged. Spot and May arrival quotations are heard at $2.63 per 100 lbs., in Atlantic ports.

Sodium Nitrite—Demand is good and prices are being maintained at unchanged figures in all directions.

Sodium Phosphate—All grades are quoted at firm unchanged prices from makers.

Sodium Prussiate — Market is steady at firm unchanged prices.

SODA CAUSTIC, 76% solid 1-4 drums delv'd, NY 100 lb		...	3.91
5 & Up drs del. NY 100 lb.		...	3.76
Ground & Flake 76% 1-4 drms, del., NY 100 lb.		...	4.31
5 & Up drs del. NY 100 lb.		...	4.16
1-4 bbls del. 100 lb.		...	4.56
5 & Up bbls del. 100 lb.		...	4.41
Contract basis 76% c-l wks 100 lb.		...	3.10
Pmpt., and spot Basis 76% c-l wks 100 lb.		...	3.20
Contract 74% low grade c-l wks flat 100 lb.		...	3.02
Ground & Flake, 76% pmpt. and spot, wks c-l drs 100 lb.		...	3.60
USP, stick, 10 lb cans	lb.	.19	.21
Pure, stick, by alcohol	lb.	.25	.27
Soda Sal, see Sodium Carbonate			
Sodium Metal, 12½ lb. bricks	lb.	...	.27
SODIUM ACETATE, crys., 450 lb bbls wks	lb.	.04½	.05
Aluminate, 500 lb bbls wks	lb.	.07½	.08
Aluminum Sulfate, see Alum Soda			
Arsenate, 4 lb mtl. wks drms gal.		.50	.60
Drums, 8 lb material, wks gal.		1.00	1.20
Benzoate, USP, 100 lb bbls	lb.	.50	.55
Bicarbonate, 400 lb bbls NY 100 lb.		...	2.41
Bbls c-l wks 100 lb.		...	2.00
112 lb kegs c-l wks	lb.	...	2.25
112 lb kegs NY 100 lb.		...	2.66
Bichromate, 500 lb casks wks	lb.	.06¼	.06½
Bisulfite, dry powder 500 lb bbls wks	lb.	.03¾	.04
Imported	lb.	...	.03¾
BROMIDE, USP 450 lb bbls	lb.	.48	.49
Cases, 50 lb	lb.	.48	.49
Imp., USP, 220 lb cases	lb.	.44½	.45
Bromate, 100 lb cs	lb.	...	1.15
Carbonate Sal Soda 350 lb bbls lc-l NY 100 lb.		1.30	1.35
Works c-l 100 lb.		1.10	1.30
Monohydrate, 400 lb. bbl. lc-l NY 100 lb.		....	2.40
Pure photographic 100 lb. kegs	lb.	.06	.08
Chlorate, 112 lb kegs wks	lb.	.06¼	.06½
Imported, 112 lb. kegs	lb.	.06¼	.06½
Chloride, tech	ton.	12.00	13.00
CP, 300 lb. bbls	lb.	.05	.06
Chromate 800 lb bbl	lb.	...	.08
Cyanide 96-98% 100 & 250 lb. drums wks	lb.	...	.20
c-l wks	lb.	...	.19
Imp., 95-97% 100 lb drs	lb.	...	.19
c-l wks	lb.	...	.18
Fluoride, 300 lb bbls, wks	lb.	.09	.09½
Imp., 700 lb cks	lb.	.08¾	.10
Hydroxide, see Soda Caustic			
Hypochlorite Soln 100 lb cbys	lb	...	.05
14½ soln., 50 lb cbys	lb.	...	.04
Hydrosulfite, 200 lb., bbls fob wks	lb.	.22	.24
Fur Stripping 50 cans	lb.	.20	.25
HYPOSULFITE, tech., pea crys. 375 lb bbls., wks 100 lb.		2.65	3.05
Bbls. c-l wks 100 lb.		...	2.50
100 lb. kegs wks 100 lb.		2.80	2.90
Imp. 100 lb.		2.75	3.00
Regular crys., bbls. wks 100 lb.		2.40	2.85
Bbls., c-l wks 100 lb.		2.40	2.850
Kegs, wks 100 lb.		2.35	2.45
Imp. 100 lb.		2.35	2.45
Metanilate, 150 lb bbls	lb.	.70	.75
Molybdate 100 lb kegs	lb.	...	1.10
Naphthionate, 300 lb. bbls	lb.	.55	.57
Nitrate crude, 95% 200 lb bgs c-l NY 100 lb.		...	2.63
May Shipment 100 lb.		...	2.63
Double Refined 400 lb bbls. Gran. c-l wks	lb.	...	.03⅞
Nitrite 500 lb bbls spot makers	lb.	...	.09
Imp., 650 lb casks	lb.	.08⅞	.09
Ortho-Chloro-Toluene Sulfonate 175 lb bbls. wks	lb.	.25	.27
Oxalate, neutral, 100 lb. kegs	lb.	.20	.23
Perborate, 275 lb bbls	lb.	.21	.22
Imp., 225 lb drs	lb.	.21	.22
Peroxide, 200 lb cases	lb.	...	.27
Phosphate, di-sodium tech 550 lb. Bbls 100 lb.		3.55	3.90
USP, Gran., 275bbls	lb.	.07	.07¼
Imp, Gran.	lb.	.04½	.05¾
USP, Cryst. 275 bbls	lb.	.07½	.08
Mono-sodium 100 lb kegs	lb.	.30	.31
Tri-sodium tech c-l bbls 100 lb.		...	3.90

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Solvay Fluf (Extra Light Soda Ash)
Solvay 76% Caustic Soda
Solid—Flake—Ground
Solvay Super Alkali
Solvay Snowflake Crystals
(Trademark Registered)
Solvay Laundry Soda
Solvay Cleansing Soda
Solvay Tanners Alkali
Solvay Tanners Soda
Solvay Liquid Caustic Soda
Solvay Calcium Chloride 73%—75%

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Sodium Picramate
Corn Oil, Crude

Chemicals

SODIUM (Continued)			
Picramate, 100 lb. kegs	lb.	...	.69
Para-Toluene Sulfonate 175 lb bbls	lb.	.08	.09
PRUSSIATE, yellow, 350 lb bbls. wks	lb.	.10	.10½
Imp., 50 lb cks	lb.	.10	.10½
Pyrophosphate, 100 lb kegs	lb.	.24	.26
Salicylate, 100 lb. kegs	lb.	.37	.38
Silicate, 40° turbid, tanks wks	100 lb.	...	.75
55gal. drums wks	100 lb.	.85	1.10
40° clear, tanks wks	100 lb.	...	1.10
55gal. drs. wks	100 lb.	1.20	1.45
42° turbid tks., wks	100 lb.	...	.80
55gal. drs wks	100 lb.	.90	1.15
42° clear, tanks, wks	100 lb.	...	1.25
55gal. drs., wks	100 lb.	1.35	1.75
Silicofluoride, 450 lb bbls NY	lb.	.04½	.05
Stannate, 100 lb. drums	lb.	.42½	.43½
Sulphate, see Glauber's Salt			
Sulfate, Anhydrous 550 lb bbls. c-l wks	lb.	.03	.03½
Imp., 250 lb bbls	lb.	.02	.02¼
Sulfide, 60% solid, 650 lb drs. lc-l wks	lb.	...	.04¼
Drs., c-l wks	lb.	...	.04
Imp., 700 lb drs NY	lb.	...	.03½
60% brkn, 650 lb., drs wks	lb.	...	.04¼
Drs., c-l wks	lb.	...	.04
30% crys., 440 lb bbls wks	lb.	.02½	.02¾
Imp., 400 lb bbls	lb.	...	.02¼
Sulfite, cryst., 400 lb bbls wks	lb.	.03¼	.03½
Anhydrous, 400 lb bbls	lb.	.09½	.10
Sulfocarbolate, USP, 100 lb kgs	lb.	.32	.34
Sulfocyanide, 400 lb bbls	lb.	.40	.45
Tungstate, cryst., 100 lb kegs	lb.	.80	.82½
SOLVENT NAPHTHA, 110gal. drs. wks	gal.	.40	nom.
8,000gal tnk crs wks	gal.	.35	nom.
STRONTIUM, Bromide, USP, 50 lb. kegs	lb.	.51	.52
Carbonate NF 600 lb bbls wks	lb.	...	.30
100 lb kgs. wks	lb.	...	.08
Nitrate, 600 lb bbls NY	lb.	.08	.08½
Imported, bbls NY	lb.	.08	.08½
SULFUR Crude, fob., mines	ton.	...	19.00
Brimstone, 250 lb bgs c-l 100 lb.		1.95	2.15
Less c-l bags NY	100 lb.	2.05	2.35
Roll, 500 lb bbls c-l NY	100 lb.	...	2.30
Less, c-l bags NY	100 lb.	2.35	2.60
Flour, Heavy bags	100 lb.	2.70	2.95
Light, 100% bags	100 lb.	2.80	3.05
Rubbermakers 100% .240 lb. bbls, NY	100 lb.	3.05	3.30
Comm'l 99% c-l 150 lb bgs. NY	100 lb.	...	1.40
For Dusting, c-l 99% 100 lb. bags, NY	100 lb.	...	2.05
Flowers, 100% 155 lb bbls. NY	100 lb.	...	3.35
Precipitated, 125 lb bbls NY	lb.	.15	.17
Lac., 125 lb bbls NY	lb.	...	.10
Sulfur Chloride, red, 700 lb drs. wks	lb.	.05	.05½
150 lb chys wks	lb.	...	.06½
Yellow, 700 lb drs wks	lb.	.03¾	.04½
Sulfur Dioxide, 100 lb. cyl	lb.	.12	.15
Sofuryl Chloride, 600 lb drs.	lb.	.65	.70
Tar Coke Oven, Tks., wks	gal.	.07	.08
Water Gas, Tks., wks	gal.	...	.08
Terra Alba No 1 300 lb bbls 100lbs		1.85	1.90
Tetralene, 50gal. drs wks	lb.	...	.20
Thiocarbanilid, 170 lb bbls	lb.	.24	.26
TIN, metal Straits, NY	lb.	...	.64
99% American NY	lb.	...	.62
Bichloride, 50% sol'n, bbls wks	100 lb.	...	.17½
Crystals, 500 lb bbls wks	lb.	...	.42½
100 lb kegs wks	lb.	...	.43
Oxide 300 lb bbls wks	lb.	...	.66
100 lb kegs wks	lb.	...	.68
Recovered bbls	lb.	...	.58
Tetrachloride, 100 lb drs wks	lb.	...	.35½
Titanium Oxide bbls., wks	lb.	.13	.14
Toluidine, 350 lb bbls	lb.	.90	.94
Sulfate, 350 lb bbls	lb.	.80	.85
Toluene, 8,000gal, tnk cars wks	gal.	...	.35
110gal. drs wks	gal.	...	.40
Nitration, Tank cars wks	gal.	...	.37
Drums wks	gal.	...	.42
Non-corrosive, tnk crs wks	gal.	.36	nom.
Drums, wks	gal.	.41	nom.

Solvent Naphtha—Quotations are nominal but unchanged. Demand continues well in excess of output.

Sulfur—Crude is very strong at recent advance. Refined grades are expected to follow with an advance shortly.

Toners—In better demand and quoted at unchanged prices of 90c @$1.00 lb for lithol red; 80c@90c for para and $1.75@$1.85 for toluidine.

Tin Salts—Demand is good. Makers quote firm unchanged prices for May delivery.

Thiocarbanilid — Consumers are evidencing a fair interest at the ruling market.

Triphenyl-Guanidine — Sales are reported at 70c@75c lb in a small way.

Vermilion—Market is unchanged with the demand but routine. The current market is $1.45@$1.50 lb and though it was rumored that advances were likely no change is noted as yet.

Xylene—All grades remain in scant supply and nominal quotations are unchanged.

Zinc Chloride—Market is steady with domestic makers and importers naming unchanged prices.

OILS AND FATS

Castor Oil—Crushers quote unchanged prices and report a steady consuming demand.

Chinawood Oil—Market is firm at slightly higher prices. A very large proportion of the stocks of weak holders have been unloaded and all supplies are firmly held. Consumers are taking excellent quantities.

Coconut Oil—Ceylon and Manila grades are lower from importers. Cochin is firm and unchanged as to price. Supplies are heavy and consuming demand is no more than routine and large lots will probably have to be liquidated before a recovery in prices is registered.

Cod Oil—Newfoundland oil is quiet and prices are somewhat lower. Demand is only fair and supplies have been large. The British coal strike is expected to strengthen this market very considerably and factors are now looking to Norway for supplies.

Corn Oil—Market is much firmer and prices have advanced sharply. Supplies are not large in the West and crushers are holding at the higher prices. Refined oils on spot are nominal.

Toluidine, Mixed, 900 lb drs wks	lb.	.31	.32
Toner Lithol Red bbls	lb.	.90	1.00
Para Red bbls	lb.	.80	.85
Toluidine,	lb.	1.75	1.80
Triacetin, 50gal. drs wks	gal.	3.60	3.90
Tribromphenol, 100 lb cases	lb.	...	1.10
Triphenylguanidine	lb.	.70	.75
Triphenyl Phosphate, 450 lb bbls	lb.	...	.75
Tungsten, NY	WOunit	12.00	12.50
Ultramarine Blue	lb.	.15	.25
Urea, Pure, 112 lb cases	lb.	.18	.20
Venetian Red	lb.	...	.60
Vermilion Amer., 100 lb kegs	lb.	.35	.40
English kegs	lb.	1.45	1.50
WHITE LEAD, see lead, white			
XYLENE, 3° dist. range nitration 110gal. drs., NY	gal.	70	nom.
5° dist. range, 8,000gal. tanks wks	gal.	.55	nom.
110gal. drs wks	gal.	.60	nom.
10° dist. range drums, wks gal.		.55	nom.
Tanks wks	gal.	.50	nom.
Com'l. 110 gal drs. wks gal.		.41	nom.
Tanks wks	gal.	.36	nom.
Xylidine crude	lb.	...	.35
Refined	lb.	.38	.40
ZINC. METAL, high grade slabs c-l NY	100 lb.	7.10	7.15
Ammonium Chloride, powd. 400 lb. bbls	lb.	...	.06¼
Carb., tech. bbls NY	lb.	.09½	.10
USP, 100 lb kegs	lb.	...	.20
Chloride, fused 600 lb drs wks	lb.	...	.06
Drs. c-l wks	lb.	...	.05½
Granulated, 500 lb bbls wks	lb.	.06¼	.06½
Imported dr NY	lb.	.06¼	.06¼
Solution 50% tnks wks 100 lb.		...	3.00
Cyanide, 100 lb. drs	lb.	.40	.41
Dust, 100 lb. tins wks	lb.	...	.10
500 lb bbls kegs c-l wks	lb.	...	.09
500 lb bbls kegs lc-l wks	lb.	...	.09½
Nitrate, 25 lb jars	lb.	...	.45
Oxide, Amer., Bags wks	lb.	.07½	.07⅝
Amer 300 lb. bbls wks	lb.	.07⅝	.07⅞
French, 300 lb bbls wks	lb.	.10⅜	.12½
Bbl. c-l wks	lb.	.10⅜	.12½
Bags c-l wks	lb.	.10⅛	.12¼
USP, 100 lb bbls c-l	lb.	...	.14
10-25 bbl lots	lb.	...	.15
5bbl lots	lb.	...	.16
1bbl lots	lb.	...	.17
Imported, white seal, bbls	lb.	.12	.13½
Green seal, bbls	lb.	.11½	.12
Red seal, bbls	lb.	.10½	.11
Stearate, USP, 50 lb bbls	lb.	.21½	.24
Second hands	lb.	.20	.21
Sulfate, 400 lb bbls wks	lb.	.03¼	.03½
Bbls c-l wks	lb.	...	.03
USP, 100 lb bbls	lb.	.08	.09
Sulfide, 500 lb bbls	lb.	.30	.32
Sulfocarbolate, 100 lb kegs	lb.	.29	.30
Ziconium, oxide, pure	lb.	.45	.50
Semi-refined bags	lb.	.08	.10
Natural, bags	lb.	.02½	.03

Oils & Fats

Castor, No. 1, 400 lb bbls	lb.	.13½	.14
80 lb cases	lb.	.14½	.15
No. 3,	lb.	.13	.13½
Blown, 400 lb bbls	lb.	...	.18
China Wood, bbls spot NY	lb.	.11	.11¼
Tanks, Spot NY	lb.	.10⅜	.10½
Coast tanks	lb.	.09⅞	.10
Coconut Ceylon, 375bbls NY	lb.	.11¼	.11½
8,000gal. tanks NY	lb.	.09¾	.10
Cochin, 375 lb bbls NY	lb.	.12	.12¼
Tanks, NY	lb.	...	.11
Manila bbls NY	lb.	.11⅛	.11¼
Tanks, NY	lb.	...	.10¼
Tanks Pacific Cst	lb.	.09¾	.10
Edible bbls NY	lb.	.13½	.14
Cod Newfoundland, 50gal bbls	gal.	.59	.62
Tanks, NY	gal.	.59	.62
Cod Liver, see Cod Liver Oil under Chemicals			
Copra, bags	lb.	.06	.06¼
Corn, ref., 375 lb bbls NY	lb.	.13	.13½
Tanks	lb.	.12¼	.12½
Crude tanks mills	lb.	...	.11¼
Bbls NY	lb.	.12	.12½

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Glue

Oils & Fats

Cottonseed Crude, mill	lb.	...	.12
PSY 100bbls NY spot	lb.	.12⅝	.13
May-Dec.	lb.	.12⅜	.12⅝
White, 100 bbls lots NY	lb.	...	.13⅛
Winter yellow 100bbls NY	lb.	...	.14
Degras, Amer., 50gal. bbls NY	lb.	.04¼	.04½
English, light bbls NY	lb.	.05¼	.05½
Brown, bbls NY	lb.	.04⅝	.04⅞
Light brown, bbls NY	lb.	.04⅛	.04⅜
Dark, bbls NY	lb.	.03½	.04
Neutral, bbls NY	lb.	.97½	.12
Moellon, bbls, NY	gal.	...	.50
Greases choice white bbls NY	lb.	...	.10½
Yellow	lb.	...	.08
House	lb.	...	.07¾
Brown	lb.	...	.07½
Herring, Tanks, Coast	gal.	.40	nom.
Horse, 375 lb bbls NY	lb.	.10	nom.
Lard, prime steam bbls	lb.	.15	.15⅛
Compounds, bbls	lb.	.13¾	.14
LARD OIL, edible prime	lb.	...	.17¾
Off prime bbls	lb.	...	.14
Extra bbls	lb.	...	.13
Extra No. 1, bbls	lb.	...	.12½
No. 1, bbls	lb.	...	.12¼
No. 2, bbls	lb.	...	.12
LINSEED, raw c-l bbls spot	lb.	...	.108
Five bbls raw	lb.	...	.111
Tanks, raw	lb.	...	.10
Bld., 5bbl lots wks	lb.	...	.114
Dbl. boiled 5bbl	lb.	...	.116
May-June c-l wks	lb.	...	.108
July-Aug c-lwks	lb.	...	.109
Imported bbls NY	gal.	...	...
Tanks, NY	gal.	...	...
Menhaden, crude tanks, Balt	gal.	.55	nom.
Light pressed, bbls NY	gal.	.70	.72
Yellow, bleached bbls NY	gal.	.73	.75
Extra bleached bbls NY	gal.	.75	.77
Blown bbls, NY	lb.	...	.10½
Mineral Oil, white, 50gal. bbls	gal.	.80	.90
Russian gal.	gal.	.95	1.00
Neatsfoot 20° ct. bbls NY	lb.	...	.18¾
Pure bbls NY	lb.	...	.16¼
Extra bbls NY	lb.	...	.12½
No. 1, bbls NY	lb.	...	.12
CP bbls NY	lb.	...	.18¾
Oleo Oil, No. 1, bbls NY	lb.	...	.13
No. 2, bbls NY	lb.	...	.12¼
No. 3, bbls NY	lb.	...	.10¼
OLIVE, denatured bbls NY	gal.	1.15	1.20
Edible, bbls NY	gal.	...	1.85
Foots bbls NY	lb.	.08½	.08⅝
Shipments	lb.	.08½	.08⅞
Palm Lagos, 1,500 lb casks	lb.	.08½	.08¾
Niger casks	lb.	.08	.08¼
Bonny Old Calabar casks	lb.	...	.08½
Palm Kernel bbl NY	lb.	...	.10⅝
Casks	lb.	...	.10
Peanut refined bbls NY	lb.	.15	nom.
Crude, mills buyers' tks	lb.	...	.10
Crude, bbls, NY	lb.	...	.11
Perilla bbls NY	lb.	.13½	.14
Poppyseed, bbls NY	gal.	1.70	1.75
Rapeseed, bbls NY Japanese	gal.	.85	.90
English	gal.	.92	.95
Blown bbls NY	gal.	1.10	1.12
Red Oil, distilled bbls	lb.	.10	.10½
Tanks	lb.	...	.09¼
Saponified, bbls	lb.	.10½	.11
Tanks	lb.	...	.09¾
Salmon, 8,000 gal. tks Coast	gal.	.50	nom.
Sardine, Tanks, Pacific Coast	gal.	...	.57
Sesame, edible yellow bbls	lb.	.13	.13½
White	lb.	.13½	.14
Sod Oil, bbls, NY	gal.	...	.40
SOYA BEAN, crude tks Pac Cst.	lb.	...	.10⅜
Crude, tks NY	lb.	...	.11¼
Crude, bbls NY	lb.	.12¾	.13
Refined, bbls NY	lb.	...	.13¾
Sperm, 38° ct., blchd. bbls NY	gal.	.85	.86
45° cold test blchd bbls NY	gal.	.82	.84
STEARIC ACID,			
Double pressed, bags dist.	lb.	.14	.14½
Double pressed, bgs saponified	lb.	.14	.14½
Carlots	lb.	...	.13¾
Triple pressed bgs. dist.	lb.	.16½	.16¾
Triple pressed bgs, saponified	lb.	.16½	.16¾
Carlots	lb.	...	.16¼
Stearine Oleo, bbls	lb.	...	.13
Tallow edible, tierces	lb.	...	.09¾
City Extra loose	lb.	.08⅛	.08¼
Tallow Oil, acidless tks. NY	lb.	...	.11¼
Bbls c-l NY	lb.	...	.12½
Whale, nat winter bbls NY	gal.	.76	.78
Blchd. winter bbls, NY	gal.	.78	.80
Extra blchd. bbls, NY	gal.	80	.82
Crude No. 1, tanks coast	gal.		
Crude No. 2, tanks coast	gal.		
Crude No. 3, tanks coast	gal.		

Cottonseed Oil—Market is sharply higher and very strong. Crude oil was held at 12c lb in tanks at the opening of the week and prime summer yellow light only ⅝c higher. Factors are anticipating further advances in prime summer yellow. Heavy demand for lard compound with the lard market at a new high for the year is the cause.

Greases—Choice white is higher and other grades are firm and unchanged. Demand is sufficient to absorb all offerings readily and no weakness is anticipated.

Lard Oil—All grades are higher due to a heavy consuming demand. Renderers report small stocks on hand.

Linseed Oil—Crushers quote lower prices following downward revisions in seed market quotations. Crushers are neither bullish or bearish as to future but are advising consumers to cover their requirements for no more than 60 days ahead. Indications are that flaxseed plantings will be heavy due to the late Spring.

Neatsfoot Oil—Downward revisions have been announced on 20° c. t. and pure, while higher prices are quoted on extra and No. 1.

Palm Kernel Oil—Market is higher and firm at the advance. Stocks in importers hands have been greatly reduced.

Stearine Oleo—Demand is very heavy and makers have advanced prices due to greatly reduced stocks in their hands.

Tallow—Quotations on city extra are slightly firmer although the market lacks basic strength. Edible is fairly steady at unchanged prices.

Industrial Raw Materials

Albumen—Egg is practically unchanged on spot at $1.00@$1.05 lb with contracts being placed in a very satisfactory manner. Technical egg is quoted at 95c lb spot. Blood is moving at the average gait on the basis of 55c@60c lb. Vegetable in good demand at 60c@65c lb for edible and 50c@55c lb for technical.

Blood—New York is offered lower this week at $3.50 per unit. Chicago is holding firm at $3.75 per unit, f. o. b. and South American for shipment is higher at $3.75 per unit. The demand is rather light.

Bone—All grades are quiet due to a light inquiry and prices are just about steady at the market quotations.

Yolk Oil, bbls	lb.		
Turkey Red, Oil, single bbls	lb.	.11	.12
Double	lb.	.14	.16
Walnut, crude bbls NY	lb.		

Industrial Raw Materials

Albumem, Egg edible	lb.	1.00	1.03
Tech., 100 lb. drs.	lb.	.95	.97
Blood, 225 lb bbls	lb.	.55	.60
Vegetable edible	lb.	.60	.65
Technical	lb.	.50	.55
Ammonium Sulfate, See Chemicals			
Annatto, fine	lb.	.41	.48
Archil, double 600 lb bbls	lb.	.13	.14
Triple, 600 lb bbls	lb.	.16	.17
Cone, 600 lb bbls	lb.	.18	.20
Asbestine, c-l	ton.	16.60	18.00
lc-l	ton.	20.00	22.00
Bees Wax, white cases	lb.	.59	.60
Yellow, refined cases	lb.	.48	.49
Crude, bags	lb.	.41	.46
Commercial, cs.,	lb.	.27	.28
Blood dried fob NY	unit	...	3.75
Chicago	unit	...	3.75
S. Am. Shipment	unit	3.75	...
Bone ground steamed	ton.	27.00	30.00
Raw Chicago	ton.	...	29.00
Bone Meal 3 & 50 Chicago	ton.	29.00	30.00
Bone Ash, 100 lb kegs	lb.	.06	.07
Black, 200 lb bbls	lb.	...	.08¼
Candelilla Wax, bags	lb.	.36	.38
Carnauba Wax, Flor., bags	lb.	.50	nom.
Powd.	lb.	.50	nom.
No. 1, Yellow bags	lb.	.48	.49
No. 2, regular bags	lb.	.43	.44
No. 2, N. Country bags	lb.	...	nom.
No. 3, N Country bags	lb.	.36	.38
No. 3, chalky bags	lb.	.36	.38
CHARCOAL			
Hardwood, lump, bulk wks	bu.	.18	.19
Spot NY	bu.	.24	.26
Wood, powd., 100 lb bbls	lb.	.04	.05
Willow, powd 100 lb wks bbls	lb.	.06	.06¼
Chestnut, clarified, 25% tks, wks	lb.	.01½	.01¾
Bbls., wks	lb.	.02½	.02¾
Powd., 60% 100 lb bags wks	lb.	.05½	.05¾
Decolorized bags wks	lb.	.06½	.07
Cudbear, English	lb.	.17	.18
Cutch Rangoon 100 lb bales	lb.	...	.18
Tablets, 120 lb boxes	lb.	.13	.14
Borneo solid, 100 lb bales	lb.	.05½	.05¾
Cyanamide, bulk c-l wks Amm	unit.	1.90	2.05
Imp. Amm	unit.	2.00	2.30
Dextrin, white corn 140 lb bags, c-l	100 lb.	...	3.97
bags c-l	100 lb.	...	4.07
Canary	100 lb.	...	4.02
bags lc-l	100 lb.	...	4.12
Potato, white 220 lb bags lc-l	lb.	...	.08¼
Yellow, 220 lb bags	lb.	...	.08¼
Tapioca, 200 lb. bags l-cl	lb.	.07¾	.08¼
Divi Divi Extract	lb.	.04	nom.
Pods, bags ship	ton.	39.00	40.00
EARTH, Diatomaceous, see Kieselguhr			
Egg Yolk, 200 lb cs	lb.	.53	.55
Ester Gums			
Dark, 280 lb., bbls.,	lb.	.13¾	.14
Light, 280 lb., bbls.	lb.	.14	.14¼
Fish Scrap, dried wks	unit	4.25 &	.10
Acid Bulk 7 & 3½, Deliv. Norfolk & Balt. basis	unit	4.50 &	.10
Flavine Lemon 55 lb cs	lb.	.90	.95
Orange 70 lb cs	lb.	.85	.90
Fossil Flour	lb.	.02½	.04
Fustic, solid 50 lb boxes	lb.	.20	.23
Crystals, 100 lb boxes	lb.	.20	.22
Liquid, 51°, 600 lb bbls	lb.	.09	.10
Fustic, sticks	ton.	30.00	32.00
Chips	lb.	.04	.05
Gall extract	lb.	.20	.21
Gambier 25% liq., 450 lb bbls	lb.	.12	.14
Common 200 lb cases	lb.	.19½	.20
Singapore cubes, 150 lb bags	lb.	...	.23
Gelatin, Technical 100 lb cs	lb.	.45	.50
Glucose, (Grape Sugar) dry 70° bags c-l NY	100 lb.	3.14	3.24
80° bags c-l NY	100 lb.	3.24	3.34
Tanners' Spcl 100 lb bgs 100 lb.		...	3.14
GLUE, pure white bbls	lb.	.22	.26
Medium white, bbls	lb.	.20	.24
French bbls	lb.	.18	.25
High Grade, bbls	lb.	.35	.40
Bone, regular, bbls	lb.	.10	.12
Fish, bbls	gal.	1.50	1.75
Hide bbls	lb.	.14	.24

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SALES AGENTS

Gums
Whiting

Industrial Raw Materials

GUM, Accroides, Red, coarse and fine, 140-150 lb bags	lb.	.03¾	.04½
Powdered, 150 lb bgs.	lb.	.06	.06½
Accroides, Yel. 150-200 lb bgs	lb.	.18	.20
Animi (Zanzibar) Bean and pea 250 lb. cases	lb.	.40	.45
Glassy, 250 lb cases	lb.	.60	.65
Asphaltum, Barbadoes, Manjak 200 lb bags	lb.	.09	.12
Egyptian, 200 lb. cases	lb.	.15	.17
Gilsonite selects 150 lb bgs	ton	55.00	60.00
Benzoin, Sumatra, Tech., 120 lb cases	lb.	.24	.26
Copal, Congo, 112 lb bags			
Water White,	lb.	.35	.36
Light Amber,	lb.	12½	.14
Dark Amber,	lb.	08¾	.09
Clean Opaque	lb.	.12	.13
Copal, East Indian 224 lb cases, 180 lb bags—			
Pale, E. I. Bold	lb.	.18	.18½
Pale, E. I. Chips	lb.	.06½	.07
180 lb. bags—			
Copal, Manila, 180-190 lb. baskets—			
Pale Bold, Loba A,	lb.	.16	.16½
Pale Bold, Nubs, Loba B	lb.	.15	.15½
Pale, Bold, Loba C	lb.	.14½	.15
Pale Nubs, P.N.	lb.	.14	.14½
Pale Bold, 224 lb cases	lb.	.16	.18
Copal, Pontianak 224 lb cases—			
Pale, Bold, genuine No. 1	lb.	.28	.28½
Pale, genuine split chips	lb.	.19	.19½
Damar, Batavia, standard, 136 lb. cases	lb	.25	.25½
Batavia E Seeds 136 lb cases	lb.	.18	.18½
Batavia, F Splinters, 136 lb. cases and bags	lb.	.09	.09½
Batavia, Dust 160 lb bags	lb.	.07	.07½
Singapore No.1 224 lb cases	lb.	.32½	.33
Singapore No.2 224 lb cases	lb.	.21	.21½
Singapore No.3 180 lb bgs	lb.	.07	.07¼
Elemi, No. 1, 80-85 lb cases	lb.	.18	.19
No. 2, 80-85 lb cases	lb.	.17½	.18
No. 3, 80-85 lb. cases	lb.	.14½	.15
Kauri No. 1 224-226 lb cases	lb.	.67½	.68
No. 2, fair pale 224-226 lb cases	lb.	.44½	.45
Bush Chips, 224-260 lb. cases	lb.	.38	.40
Pale Chips, 224-260 lb cases	lb.	.24½	.26
Brown Chips, 180-200 lb. bags	lb.	.14½	.16
Sandarac, Prime quality 220 lb. bags and 300 lb. casks	lb.	.32	.34
Graphite, crude, 220 lb bags	ton	15.00	35.00
Flake, 500 lb bbls	lb.	.05	.09
HEMATINE, Paste, 500 lb bbls	lb.	.09	.12
Crystals, 400 lb bbls	lb.	.12	.20
Hemlock, 25% 600 lb bbls wks	lb.	.03½	.03¾
Bark,	ton.	...	16.00
Hypernic, 51° 600 lb bbls	lb.	.12	.15
Indigo Madras bbls	lb.	1.28	1.30
20% paste drums	lb.	.14	.15
Japan Wax, 224 lb cs	lb.	.17¼	.17¾
KIESELGUHR, 95 lb bags NY	ton	60.00	70.00
Larch 25% 600 lb bbls wks	lb.	.03¾	.04
Powd., 100 lb. bags wks	lb.	.08	.09
Logwood 51° 600 lb bbls	lb.	.08¼	.08½
Lower grades	lb.	.07½	.08
Solid, 50 lb boxes	lb.	.12	.15
LOGWOOD, sticks	ton.	26.00	27.00
Chips, 150 lb bags	lb.	.03	.03½
Madder, Dutch	lb.	...	.30
Mangrove, 55% 400 lb bbls	lb.	.03½	nom.
Mangrove, bark, African	ton.	...	42.00
Marble Flour, bulk	ton.	10.00	12.00
See also Calcium Carbonate under Chemicals			
Montan Wax, crude bags	lb.	.06½	.07
Bleached bags	lb.	.25	.28
Myrobalans, 25% liquid bbls	lb.	.04	.04½
50% solid, 50 lb boxes	lb.	.08	.08¼
Myrobalans, bags J1	ton.	37.50	38.00
B2	ton.	...	...
New crop	ton.	28.50	29.00
J2	ton.	...	...
New crop	ton.	30.00	32.00
Nitrogenous Material bulk,	unit	...	3.60
NUTGALLS, Chinese, bags	lb.	.17	.18
Aleppy bags	lb.	.25	nom.
Powd. bags	lb.	.23	.24
Oak bark, whole	ton.	20.00	23.00
Ground	ton.	45.00	50.00
Oak, tanks, wks	lb.	...	.03½
23-25% liq. 600 lb bbls wks	lb.	.04	.04½
Solid, powd.	lb.	.07½	.08
Osage Orange 51° liquid	lb.	.07	.07½
Powd. 100 lb bags	lb.	.14½	.15
Crystals	lb.	.16	.17
Paracoumarone, 230 lb. drums	lb.	.12	.15
Paraffin, ref'd. 200 lb. cs slabs 118-120 deg. M.P.	lb.	.08	.09
123-127 deg. M.P.	lb.	.06½	.06¾
128-132 deg. M.P.	lb.	.07½	.07¾
133-137 deg. M.P.	lb.	.08	.08½
138-140 deg. M.P.	lb.	.08¾	.10
Phosphate Acid, 16% Bulk wks	unit	.62½	.65
Phosphate Rock, fob., mines			
Florida Pebble 68%	ton.	3.25	3.50
Florida Pebble 70%	ton.	3.50	3.75
Tennessee, 72%	ton.	...	5.50
Pine Oil, stm., dist. bbls	gal.	...	.66
Destructive dist.	lb.	.63	.64
Prime	bbl.	8.00	10.60
Plaster Paris, tech., 250 lb bbls	bbl.	...	3.30
Pumice Stone, lump, 250 lb bbls	lb.	.04½	.06
Lump, bags	lb.	.04	.05
Powdered, 350 lb bbls	lb.	.02½	.03
QUEBRACHO, 35% liquid tks	lb.	.03	.03½
450 lb bbls c-l		.03½	.04
35% bleaching, 450 lb bbls	lb.	.04	.05
Solid 63% 100 lb. bales cif.	lb.	.04⅜	.04¾
Clarified, 64% bales	lb.	...	.05
Quercitron, 51° 450 lb bbls	lb.	.06½	.07
Solid, 100 lb. boxes	lb.	.10	.13
Quercitron, bark, rough	ton.	...	14.00
Ground	ton.	34.00	35.00
Rosins, (Solid in 600 lb bbls gross for net)			
B, 10.75; D		...	11.55
E, 12.00; F,		...	14.00
G, 14.00; I,		...	14.25
K, 15.50; M.		...	15.60
N, 16.30; WG,		...	16.50
WW,		...	16.70
(Sold in 600 lb bbls net, quotations based on a unit of 280 lb)			
Rosin Oil first run 50gal bbls	gal.	...	.73½
Second run bbls	gal.	...	.78½
Rotten Stone lump imp, bbls	lb.	.07	.08
Lump selected, bbls	lb.	.09	.12
Powdered, bbls	lb.	.02	.05
Domestic bags mines		24.00	30.00
Sago Flour 150 lb bags	lb.	.04¼	.05
Spruce, 25% liquid tanks, wks	lb.	.01	.01½
bbls	lb.	...	.01¾
Powd. 50% 100 lb bags wks	lb.	.02	.02¼
Starch, rice, 140 lb bags	lb.	.09	.10
Powd. 140 lb. bgs. c-l	100 lb.	...	3.32
Bags lc-l	100 lb.	...	3.42
Pearl, 140 lb bags	100 lb.	...	3.22
Bags lc-l	100 lb.	...	3.22
Potato domestic, 200 lb bgs c-l	lb.	.04¾	.05
Imported bags duty paid	lb.	.05¼	.05½
Wheat, dom., thick bags	lb.	.06½	.07
Thin, bgs	lb.	.09½	.10
Sol. Potato	lb.	.07	.07½
Sumac, extract, liq 450 lb bbls	lb.	.05	.06
CP., 450 lb bbls	lb.	...	.10½
Stainless, 600 lb bbls	lb.	.11	.11½
Sumac, Sicily leaves 100 lb bags	ton	130.00	nom.
Ground shipment	ton.	95.00	100.00
Virginia, 150 lb bags	ton.	55.00	60.00
TALC, Italian 220 lb bags NY	ton.	40.00	50.00
Refined, white bags	ton.	50.00	55.00
French, 220 lb bgs NY	ton.	30.00	35.00
Refined, white bags	ton.	38.00	45.00
Dom., crude, 100 lb. bags NY	ton.	12.00	15.00
Refined 100 lb bags NY	ton.	16.00	18.00
Tankage, ground, NY	unit	3.75	& 10
High grade fob. Chicago	unit	3.25	& .10
So. Am. cif	unit	3.50	& .10
Tapioca Flour, high grade bgs	lb.	.05	.05¼
Medium grade, bags	lb.	.04	.04¼
Low grade, bags	lb.	.03½	.03¾
Tar, Kiln-burnt	bbl.	...	15.50
Retort bbl	bbl.	...	15.50
Tripoli, 500 lb. bbls	100 lb.	2.50	3.00
Turpentine Spirits, bbls	gal.	.84	.87½
Wood steam Dist., bbls	gal.	.74	.77½
Valonia Cups, 30-31% tan	ton.	...	35.00
Beard 42% tan bags	ton.	53.00	55.00
Mixture, 36% tan bags	ton.	...	39.00
Wattle Bark, bags	ton.	38.50	41.00
Extract 55% dble bgs ex-dock	lb.	...	.05¾
Whiting 200 lb bags c-l wks	100 lb.	...	1.25
Alba bags NY c-l	ton.	...	13.00
Gilders, bags NY c-l	100 lb.	...	1.35
French, bags NY c-l	ton.	14.50	19.00
English, bags NY c-l	ton.	21.00	22.00
Paris white bags c-l	100 lb.	1.00	1.00

Gums—The local market for varnish gums has not been productive of any great inquiry this week, with most buyers interested in only their immediate requirements. It is expected that some larger buying may take place in the near future and the market does not show weak tendencies.

Hemlock Bark—Market quiet with importers naming $16.00 ton for shipment parcels.

Japan Wax—The spot market is unchanged as to price but a firm tone is noticeable. The shipment price is also reported as higher.

Mangrove Bark—Continues easy this week at $35.00 ton for shipment. The spot market is quiet.

Myrobalans—Are easy due to a lack of demand. J1 is offered at $29.00@$30.00 ton and the other grades are unchanged.

Phosphate Rock—Quiet this week with but small business passing and contract shipments being made in a routine manner.

Rosins—Since last reported spot rosins have declined considerably. However, buyers are coming into the market more readily and the current market is believed to be as low as may be expected for this season. Prices ranging on this market are: B, $7.50; D, $8.25; E, $9.50; F, $10.60; G, $10.70; H, $10.80; I, $10.90; K, $11.75; M, $12.00; N, $12.50; WG, $13.00 and WW, $13.75.

Sumac—At the quoted figure of $90.00 ton some small business is being done for shipment.

Turpentine — The market has taken a turn for the better and with the weather more favorable, the consumers are more agreeable to purchasing in better volume. To date arrivals at Southern shipping points have been smaller than in 1925. The local market is quoted at 84c@87½c per gal.

Tankage—New York tankage is again off and quoted at $3.75 and 10c per unit. Chicago, which has been steady for some time, declined sharply to $3.25 and 10c per unit. South American is unchanged and quiet.

Valonia—Market quiet and unchanged.

Wattle Bark—Some imports of good volume were noted at Philadelphia recently, but the local market was not affected and the situation here and for shipment is unchanged.

MECCO

SOLVENTS

ACETATES { Ethyl, Butyl, Amyl

METHYL ACETONE
METHANOL

SOLUBLE COTTON

GRADES { Dope, Lacquer, Bronzing, Nitro

All Viscosities
Bleached or Unbleached

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Heavy Chemicals and Other Industrial Raw Materials.

Imports at New York, April 23-30

ACIDS—Cresylic, 61 cks., Order, Rotterdam; **Stearic,** 125 bgs., C R Spence & Co., Rotterdam; **Carbolic,** 92 cks., Order, Rotterdam; **Citric,** 25 cks., Order, Palermo; **Cresylic,** 33 drs., Amer British Chem Supplies Co., Manchester; 61 cks., Order, Rotterdam; 5 drs., Order, Glasgow; 11 drs., Panama Pacific Line, Liverpool; 20 drs., Order, Liverpool; **Formic,** 367 carboys, American Cyanamid Co., Hamburg; 80 carboys, Order, Hamburg; 139 balloons, R W Greeff & Co., Rotterdam; 70 balloons, R W Greeff & Co., Rotterdam; 140 balloons, R W Greeff & Co., Rotterdam; 84 demijohns, A Klipstein & Co., Hamburg; 80 carboys, Order, Hamburg; 50 brls., International Acceptance Bank, Hamburg; **Lactic,** 60 demijohns, Elmer & Amend, Hamburg; 36 demijohns, International Acceptance Bank, Hamburg; **Oxalic,** 5 cks., Roessler & Hasslacher Chem Co., Hamburg; 41 cks., A Klipstein & Co., Rotterdam; **Tartaric,** 35 cks., Order, Palermo

ALBUMEN—6 cs., Wah Chang Trdg Co., Shanghai; 22 cs., French Kreme Co., Shanghai; 112 cs., Stein Hall & Co., Shanghai; **Blood,** 10 cks., American Exchange Pacific Nat Bank, Hamburg. 10 cks., W A Ross & Bros., Hamburg; 4 cks., Brown Bros & Co., Liverpool

ALCOHOL—Methyl, 200 cks., 100 drs., Kuttroff Pickhardt & Co., Rotterdam

ALUMINA—Sulfate, 182 bgs., American Lines, Rotterdam

AMMONIUM SALTS—10 cks., A Klipstein & Co., Hamburg; **Carbonate,** 5 cs., 10 cks., Standard Bank of So Africa, Liverpool; **Nitrate,** 196 cks., Kuttroff Pickhardt & Co., Hamburg; **Sulfate** 254 bgs., Kuttroff Pickhardt & Co., Hamburg

ANTIMONY—500 cs., Harshaw Fuller & Goodwin, Hankow; 40 cks., Roessler & Hasslacher Chem Co., Hamburg; 34 cks., S Fullwood, London; 500 cs., Wah Chang Trdg Co., Hankow; **Oxide,** 250 cs., 150 bgs., Wah Chang Trdg Corp., Hankow; 250 bgs., Associated Minerals & Metals Corp., Hankow; **Regulus,** 500 cs., Arnhold & Co., Hankow; 250 cs. C Gitland, Hankow; 250 cs., Wah Chang Trdg Corp., Hankow; **Sulfuret,** 12 cks., Order, London

ARSENIC—361 brls., American Smelting & Refining Co., Tampico; 4 cts., Order, Calcutta; **Red Powdered** 50 cks., C J Powell & Co., Antwerp; **Metallic,** 90 drs., Central Union Trust Co., Hamburg

BARIUM—Chloride, 122 cks., Th Goldschmidt Corp., Rotterdam; 50 cks., Order, Antwerp; 63 cks., Guaranty Trust Co., Antwerp; **Hydrate,** 117 brls., Innis Speiden & Co., Hamburg

BARYTES—600 bgs., Order, Genoa; 500 bgs., Order, Genoa; 300 bgs., L H Butcher & Co., Hamburg

BLANC FIXE—35 cks., L DeJonge & Co., Hamburg; 15 brls., Order, Hamburg

CALCIUM—Carbide, 400 drs., Order, Hamburg; **Ferro Cyanide,** 13 brls., Order, Genoa; 6 cks., Order, Hamburg

CAMPHOR—100 cs., Market Street Nat Bk., Shanghai

CASEIN—417 bgs., Irving Bank Columbia Trust Co., Buenos Aires; 417 bgs., Bank of America, Buenos Aires; 417 bgs., Order, Buenos Aires; 834 bgs., Lee Higginson & Co., Buenos Aires; 834 bgs., Bank of America, Buenos Aires; 2,717 bgs., Crawford Hammond & Co., Buenos Aires; 1,501 bgs., Kalbfleisch Corp., Buenos Aires

CHALK—100 cks., Chem Nat Bank, Hamburg; 100 bgs., Lo Curto & Funk, London; 400 bgs., Amer Exch Pacific Nat Bank, Antwerp; 1,500 bgs., 300 brls., Nat City Bank, Antwerp; 300 bgs., Order, Antwerp; 500 bgs., Reichard Coulston Inc., Antwerp; 600 bgs., J H Nicholas & Co., Antwerp; 400 bgs., Order, Antwerp; 1,851 bgs., Nat City Bank, Antwerp

CHEMICALS—261 carboys, Weiss Fwdg Co., Dunkirk; 84 carboys, Jungmann & Co., Dunkirk; 4 cs., Amer Kreuger & Toll Corp., Hamburg; 2 cs., W Benkert & Co., Hamburg; 50 cs., Kachurin Drug Co., Hamburg; 49 cks., 7 cs., 10 cts., Pfaltz & Bauer, Hamburg; 50 cks., Brown Bros & Co., Antwerp; 23 drs., Order, Manchester; 400 drs., A Klipstein & Co., Hamburg; 2 cs., 10 cks., 10 bgs., Jungmann & Co., Hamburg; 80 balloons, 196 cks., Roessler & Hasslacher Chemical Co., Rotterdam; 10 cks., Manham Chem Co., Rotterdam; 6 cs., 350 cks., Order, Rotterdam; 215 cks., 79 balloons Roessler & Hasslacher Chem Co., Rotterdam; 48 cks., A Klipstein & Co., Rotterdam; 100 cks., A Klipstein & Co., Bremen; 31 cks., Order, Bremen; 100 cks., Stanley Doggett Co., Rotterdam; 3 cs., Pfaltz & Bauer, Rotterdam; 4 cs., 6 drs., 1 ck., Order, Rotterdam; 188 cks., Order, Antwerp; 20 cs., 8 cks., Order, Antwerp. 4 cks., Fezandie & Sperrle, Hamburg; 13 brls., H Falck & Co., Hamburg; 26 cks., 5 bgs., Jungmann & Co., Hamburg; 456 bgs, Brown Bros & Co., Glasgow; 5 cs., Merck & Co., London; 506 cans, Anglo So Amer Trust Co., Havre; 5 cks., 3 cs., Irving Bank Columbia Trust Co., Hamburg; 58 cks., Roessler & Hasslacher Chem Co., Hamburg; 5 brls., Dissosway Chem Co., Hamburg; 131 cks., Roessler & Hasslacher Chem Co., Hamburg; 16 cks., Pfaltz & Bauer, Hamburg; 6 cs., Eli Lilly & Co., Hamburg; 50 drs., Lo Curto & Funk, Hamburg; 17 cks., General Dyestuff Corp., Rotterdam; 16 cs., Fraisse Laboratories, Havre

CLAY—40 cks., Hammill & Gillespie, Rotterdam; **China,** 200 bgs., Milton Snedeker Corp, Hamburg

COAL-TAR DISTILLATE — 20 drs., West Disinfecting Co., Manchester; 120 drs., 20 brls., P Lecheer, Rotterdam; 51 drs., Tar Acid Ref Co., Liverpool; 123 drs., Order, Liverpool; **Products,** 4 cases, Interstate Chemical Co., Rotterdam

COLORS—2 brls., Chem Nat Bank, Antwerp; 7 brls., Irving Bank Columbia Trust Co., Antwerp; 10 brls., Nat City Bank, Antwerp; 4 brls., 3 cs., A Hurst & Co., Hamburg; 3 cs., Pomeroy & Fischer, Rotterdam; 75 cks., General Dyestuff Corp., Rotterdam; 8 cks., 2 brls., Irving Bank, Columbia Trust Co., Antwerp; 4 brls., Chem Nat Bank, Antwerp; 9 brls., Nat City Bank, Antwerp; 11 cks., Palm Bros. Decalcomania Co., Hamburg; 10 cs., Nubox Inc., Havre; 42 pgs., Sandoz Chem Works, Havre; 5 cks., Reichard Coulston Inc., Havre; 25 cks., Geigy Co., Havre; 26 pgs., Ciba Co., Havre; 13 brls., Carbic Color & Chem Co., Havre; 11 kegs., Empire Trust Co., Havre; 89 pgs., Ciba Co., Havre; 9 cks., Irving Bk. Columbia Trust Co., Genoa; 4 cs., American Exchange Pacific Nat Bank, Genoa; 10 cks., Sherwin Williams Co., Southampton; **Bronze** 49 cs., Baer Bros., Hamburg; 10 cs., Phoenix Shpg Co., Hamburg; 8 cs., Diamond Leaf Co., Bremen; 17 cs., Phoenix Shpg Co., Hamburg; 37 cs., J C Mandlik, Hamburg; **Coal-Tar,** 23 cks., 1 cse., General Dyestuff Corp., Rotterdam; 103 cks., 3 cs., General Dyestuff Corp., Rotterdam; **Earth,** 7 cks., C J Osborn & Co., Rotterdam; 4 cks., Fezandie & Sperrle, Hamburg

CREOSOTE—50 drs., Order, Hamburg

DICHLORETHYLEN—24 drs., Roessler & Hasslacher Chem Co., Hamburg; 1 cse., A Klipstein & Co., Rotterdam

EARTH—10 cks., P Uhlich & Co., Leghorn; 300 bgs., Reichard Coulston Inc., Leghorn

EPSOM SALTS—100 bgs., 600 brls., Order, Hamburg

EXTRACTS—Quebracho, 500 bgs., International Products Corp., Buenos Aires; 150 bgs., Tannin Corp., Buenos Aires; 75 bgs., Tannin Corp., Buenos Aires

FERRO CHROME—100 cs., International Ore & Metals Selling Corp., Havre

FLUOR SPAR—350 tons, 14 cwt., The Ore Steamship Co., Middlesborough

GALLNUTS—800 bgs., Zinsser & Co., Shanghai

GELATIN—200 bgs., T W Dunn & Co., Hamburg; 46 cs., P C Zuhlke, Rotterdam; 80 cs., Amer Exp Co., Rotterdam; 96 brls., 1 cse., H A Sinclair, Rotterdam; 25 cs., Order, Hamburg

GLAUBER SALTS—125 brls., Seaboard Nat Bank, Hamburg

GLUE—130 brls., M Miller, Antwerp; 73 brls. 96 cks., British Bank of So America, Antwerp; 478 bgs., 60 brls., Order, Hamburg 100 bgs., Order, Hamburg; 19 bgs., H Wilhelm Co., London; 300 bgs., National Gum & Mica Co., London

GLYCERIN—30 drs., Hercules Powder Co., Hamburg; 10 drs., Brown Bros & Co., Antwerp; 70 drs., Order, Antwerp; 25 cks., Order, Marseilles; 47 drs., J W Elwell & Co., Barcelona; 10 drs., Brown Bros & Co., Antwerp; 50 drs., Order, Antwerp

GUMS—70 cs., A D Isbetcherian, Constantinople; 750 bgs., Order, Port Sudan; 21 cs., Order, Bombay; 420 bgs., Nat Bank of Egypt, Port Sudan; 250 bgs., Thurston & Braidich, Port Sudan; **Chicle,** 35 bdls., H Triest & Co., Vera Cruz; 228 sks., Chicle Development Co., Vera Cruz; **Elemi,** 76

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cks., A Klipstein & Co., Manila; 212 cs., Brown Bros & Co., Manila; 52 cs., H Dubler, Manila; 56 cs., 300 sks., Grace Nat Bank, Manila: 175 cs., Chartered Bk of India, Australia & China, Manila; **Copal,** 300 bgs., Grace Nat Bank, Antwerp; 500 bgs., Kidder Peabody Acceptance Corp., Antwerp; 161 bgs., Chem Nat Bank, Antwerp; 5 bgs., Brown Bros & Co., Antwerp; 893 bgs., Order, Antwerp; 400 bgs., A Klipstein & Co., Antwerp; 100 bgs., S Winterbourne, Antwerp; 272 bgs., Chem Nat Bank, Antwerp; 73 bkts., 60 bgs., S Winterbourne, Macassar; 195 bkts., Standard Bank of South Africa, Macassar; 407 bkts., 100 bgs., Sino Java Hvg., Macassar; 133 bkts., Mech & Metals Nat Bank, Macassar; 209 bkts., W H Scheel, Macassar; 323 bkts., Innes & Co., Macassar; 52 bkts., Gravenhorst & Co., Macassar; 271 bkts., 150 bgs., 27 cs., Gillespie & Sons, Macassar; 70 bgs., Baring Bros & Co., Singapore; 50 cs., L C Gillespie & Sons, Singapore; 1,326 bkts., 125 bgs., 61 cs., Order, Macassar; **Damar,** 128 bgs., L C Gillespie & Sons, Singapore; 150 cs., J D Lewis, Batavia; 100 cs., Innes & Co., Batavia; 143 bkts., L C Gillespie & Sons, Batavia; 210 bgs., 50 cs., Baring Bros & Co., Singapore; 576 bgs., Guaranty Trust Co., Singapore; **Hashab,** 839 bgs., Order, Port Sudan; **Karaya,** 869 bgs., Order, Bombay; **Olibanum,** 102 cs., Order, Bombay **Sandarac,** 14 pgs., Order, Marseilles; **Tragacanth** 6 bgs., A D Isbetcherian, Antwerp; 4 cs., 30 bgs., Order, Hamburg

IRON OXIDE—100 brls., C J Osborn & Co., Malaga; 15 cks., E M & F Waldo, Liverpool; 45 cks., J A McNulty, Liverpool; 140 brls., Hummel & Robinson, Liverpool; 120 brls., C J Osborn & Co., Liverpool; 160 brls., Reichard Coulston Inc., Liverpool; 258 brls., C K Williams & Co., Liverpool

IRON—Sulfate, 34 brls., Order, Hamburg

KRYOLITH—50 bgs., Jungmann & Co., Hamburg

LIME CHLORINATED—116 drs., C H Powell & Co., Bremerhaven; 116 drs., Order, Bremen; **Citrate** 87 cks., C Pfizer & Co., Messina; **Tartrate,** 332 bgs., Harshaw Fuller & Goodwin, Tarragona; 229 bgs., Harshaw Fuller & Goodwin, Barcelona

LITHOPONE—40 cks., A Klipstein & Co., Antwerp; 40 cks., E M & F Waldo, Antwerp; 1,000 cks., Benj Moore Co., Rotterdam; 40 cks., A Klipstein & Co., Antwerp

MAGNESITE—2,290 bgs., Order, Madras; 9,710 bags, Order, Madras; 200 bags, Diener Blanck & Company, Hamburg; **Calcined,** 100 cks., Order, Antwerp

MAGNESIUM—Calcined, 2 bgs., Order, Genoa; 66 cs., Schofield Donald Co., Hull; **Carbonate,** 200 bgs., E M Sergeant & Co., Glasgow; **Chloride,** 177 drs., Order, Hamburg, 156 drs., Innis Speiden & Co., Hamburg; 45 drs., Innis Speiden & Co., Hamburg

METHYLETHYLKETON—1 cask, Phoenix Shpg Co., Hamburg

MINERAL WHITE — 375 bags, Whittaker Clarke & Daniels, Hull

MYROBALANS—4,000 pockets, Order, Bombay; 2,000 pockets, Order, Calcutta; 6,400 pkts., Order, Calcutta

OCHRE—43 brls., Hummel & Robinson Corp., Malaga; 15 cks., Reichard Coulston Inc., Marseilles; 100 cks., S L Libby, Marseilles; 55 cks., L H Butcher & Co., Marseilles; 25 brls., C J Osborn & Co., Malaga

OILS—Bean 677 tons, Cook & Swan, Dairen; **Cod,** 89 cks., R Badcock & Co., St Johns; 70 brls., R Badcock & Co., Hull; 100 brls., Chem Nat Bank, Hull; **Codliver,** 110 brls., Parke Davis & Co., St Johns; 85 brls., E R Squibb & Sons, St Johns; 400 brls., Scott & Bowne, Oslo; 100 brls., H J Baker & Bro., Oslo; 75 brls., Order, Oslo; 500 cks., 580 brls., Order, Bergen; 100 brls., Eli Lilly & Co., Rotterdam; **Olive,** 35 cs., F H Leggett & Co., Leghorn; 100 cs., T Pipitone, Genoa; 100 cs., Strohmeyer & Arpe, Genoa; 150 cs., Sclafani Bros., Genoa; 100 cs., G Cresci, Genoa; 250 cs., Italo French Produce Co., Genoa; 140 cs., J Minerirno, Leghorn; 1,000 cs., F Romeo & Co., Leghorn; 548 cs., Order, Leghorn; 100 cs., J Garneau & Co., Marseilles; 600 cs., J P Smith & Co., Marseilles; 100 cs., Yohalem & Dimond, Malaga; 100 brls., Welch H Clark, Malaga; 100 cs., B Soiliades & Co., Malaga; 350 cs., Bowery & East River National Bank, Malaga; 100 brls., Madison State Bank, Malaga; 100 cs., I Pandolino, Genoa; 100 cs., Guaranty Trust Co., Genoa; 100 cs., R Martorelli, Genoa; 200 cs., Swinger & Binestock, Genoa; 100 cs., R Romano & Sons, Genoa; 125 cs., P Pastene & Co., Genoa; 100 drs., First Nat Bank Boston, Genoa; 150 cs., Seeman Bros., Genoa; 100 drs., 100 brls., First Nat Bank, Malaga; 100 drs., 20 brls., Rhode Island Hospital & Trust Co., Malaga; 100 drs., Lazard Freres, Malaga; 100 drs., Guaranty Trust Co., Malaga; 1,100 cs., W A Taylor & Co., Barcelona; 100 brls., W R Grace & Co., Seville; 200 drs., Bowery & East River Nat Bank, Seville; 100 drs., Strohmeyer & Arpe, Seville; 500 cs., 125 drs., General Olive Oil Co., Seville; 100 brls., Lionella Perera & Co., Seville; 120 drs., Elysee Olive Oil Co., Seville; 150 cs., Briones & Co., Seville; 3,070 cs., 950 brls., Briones & Co., Seville; 185 drs., 450 cs., 60 brls., Order, Seville; 585 cs., Order, Genoa; 100 brls., Great Atlantic & Pac Tea Co., Genoa; 125 cs., R Cassardo, Genoa; 205 cs., Von Bremen Asche Co., Genoa; 100 cs., H Acanfara & Co., Genoa; 100 cs., Ader & Balamut, Genoa; 100 cs., Harlem Bankof Commerce, Genoa; 300 cs., L C Dever, Genoa; 100 cs., P Pastene & Co., Genoa; 100 cs., E J Petrosemolo, Genoa; 350 cs., Scaramelli & Co., Genoa; 1,000 cs., Order, Leghorn; 930 cs., Order, Leghorn; **Palm,** 283 pgs., Niger Co., Antwerp; 55 cks., Order, Antwerp; 420 cks., African & Eastern Trdg Corp., Bremen; 700 tons, 295 brls., Order, Hull; 1,500 tons, Order, Hull; 1,200 tons, Order, Hull; 122 cks., African & Eastern Trdg Corp., Liverpool; 166 drs., Order, Liverpool; **Peanut,** 5 brls., Lamont Corliss Co., Rotterdam; **Perilla,** 500 brls., Cook & Swan Co., Dairen; 1,000 cs., Mitsui & Co., Kobe; **Pine Residuo** 50 drs., A T Blackmann Inc., Rotterdam; **Rape,** 70 brls., Order, Hull; **Sardine.** 200 brls., Mitsui & Co., Kobe; **Seal,** 294 tons, Cook & Swan, St Johns; **Sesame,** 100 drs., J C Francesconi & Co., Rotterdam; 150 brls., Fische Hollinshed Co., Hamburg; **Sperm** 80 brls., Order, Glasgow; **Sulfur** 1,000 brls., Heidelbach Ickelheimer

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OXIDE—Chromium—50 kegs, Order, Glasgow; **Red**, 20 cks., J Lee Smith & Co., Hull

OXYCHLORIDE OF PHOSPHOR—3 drs., H A Metz & Co., Hamburg

PARALDEHYDE—34 cs., Lo Curto & Funk, Hamburg

PHOSGENA—44 bottles Schenkers Inc., Hamburg

PITCH—Montan Wax, 900 bgs., Strohmeyer & Arpe, Hamburg

POTASSIUM SALTS—30 cks., A Klipstein & Co., Hamburg; 20 cks., Order, Hamburg **Alum**, 150 cks., Philipp Bauer, Hamburg; 150 brls., Order, Hamburg; **Bicarbonate**, 12 cks., Order, Hamburg; **Bromicum**, 7 cs., Order, Hamburg; **Calcium**, 87 cks., Innis Speiden & Co., Bremen; **Carbonate**, 95 cks., Brown Bros & Co., Hamburg; 20 cks., Parsons & Petit, Hamburg; **Caustic**, 25 drs., A Klipstein & Co., Hamburg; 340 drs., Order, Hamburg; 65 drs., Superfos Co., Hamburg; 260 brls., Innis Speiden & Co., Hamburg; **Chlorate**, 3,600 cks., Uniform Chem Products Co., Hamburg; 2,000 cks., Seaboard Nat Bank, Hamburg; 5,000 bgs., Soc Comm Des Potasses d'Alsace, Dunkirk; 5,220 cks., Uniform Chem Products Co., Hamburg. **Muriate**, 1,903 bgs., Societe Des Potasses d'Alsace, Antwerp; 1,753 bgs., Societe des Potasses d'Alsace, Antwerp; 1,000 bgs., Potash Imptg Corp of America, Hamburg; **Nitrate**, 112 cks., Order, Hamburg; 1,016 bgs., Kuttroff Pickhardt & Co., Hamburg; 300 bgs., Order, Hamburg; **Permanganate**, 90 drs., Equit Trust Co., Hamburg; 50 drs., Order, Hamburg; **Perchlorate**, 211 brls., W R Grace & Co., Tocopilla; **Sulfate**, 700 bgs., Potash Imptg Corp of America, Hamburg

PUMICE STONES—Lump, 10 brls., C Richard & Co., Canneto Lipari; 3,609 bgs., R J Waddell & Co., Canneto Lipari; 250 bgs., 10 brls., R J Waddell & Co., Canneto Lipari; 20 cks., 583 bgs., Whittaker Clark & Daniels, Canneto Lipari; **Powdered, 85 bgs.**, C Richard & Co., Canneto Lipari; 1,238 bgs., R J Waddell & Co., Canneto Lipari; 1,775 bgs., Whittaker Clark & Daniels, Canneto Lipari

PYRIDINE—8 brls., Order, Hamburg; 4 drs., Order, Hamburg

QUICKSILVER—300 flasks, Mallinckrodt Chem Works, Alicante

ROCHELLE SALTS—33 cks., Garfield & Co., Hamburg

SEED—Anise, 120 bgs., Order, Malaga; **Annato**, 30 bgs., Order, Morant Bay; **Flax**, 15,329 bgs., 5,661,876 kilos in bulk, Spencer Kellogg & Sons, Rosario; 8,803 bags, Order, Buenos Aires

SHELLAC—250 bgs., Goldman Sachs & Co., Calcutta; 500 bgs., Lee Higginson & Co., Calcutta; 50 bgs., British Overseas Bank, Calcutta; 1,200 pgs., Order, Calcutta; 100 bgs., Ralli Bros., Hamburg; 367 bgs., Lee Higginson & Co., Calcutta; 2,977 bgs., 445 cs., Order, Calcutta; **Button Lac**, 45 bgs., Order, Calcutta; 100 bgs., Order, Calcutta. **Garnet**, 175 bgs., Lee Higginson & Co., Calcutta; 10 cs., A Hurst & Co., Hamburg; **Seedlac**, 246 bgs., Order, Hamburg; **Sticklac**, 104 cs., 252 bgs., Nat City Bank, Singapore, 92 cs., Innes & Co., Singapore; 202 cs., E S Parks Shellac Co., Singapore; 119 cs., Rogers Pyatt Shellac Co., Bangkok; 108 cs., E S Parks Shellac Co., Bangkok; 336 bgs., 159 cs., National City Bank, Bangkok

SOAP—550 bxs., J D Nordlinger, Leghorn, 950 bxs., C L Huisking, Leghorn; 700 bxs., Order, Leghorn; 185 cs., Equit Trust Co., Leghorn; 375 cs., J P Smith & Co., Marseilles; 100 cs., Equit Trust Co., Seville; 200 cs., Equit Trust Co., Seville; 50 cs., F Martin, Seville 200 cs., Chatham & Phenix Nat Bank, Seville

SODIUM SALTS—Acetate, 58 cks., A Klipstein & Co., Antwerp; **Acetate Anhydrous**, 96 drs., Grasselli Dyestuff Corp., Rotterdam; **Bisulfite**, 38 brls., Innis Speiden & Co., Hamburg; 25 drs., E M Sergeant & Co., Antwerp; **Bromide**, 22 cs., Kachurin Drug Co., Hamburg; 15 cs., Kachurin Drug Co., Hamburg; **Cyanide**, 1,300 cs., C R Spence & Co., Hamburg; **Fluoride**, 67 cks., Jungmann & Co., Hamburg; 15 brls., A Klipstein & Co., Antwerp; **Fluosilicate**, 100 cks., N Sundheimer, Rotterdam; **Hydrosulfite**, 35 cks., H A Metz, Rotterdam; **Nitrate**, 7,785 bgs., Wessel Duval & Co., Iquique, 6,520 bgs., Anglo South Amer Trust Co., Iquique; 6,461 bgs., Antony Gibbs & Co., Iquique; 5,259 bgs., Wessel Duval & Co., Iquique; 2,032 bgs., Kuttroff Pickahrdt Co., Rotterdam; 6,673 bgs., W R Grace & Co., Iquique; 1,016 bgs., Kuttroff Pickhardt Co., Hamburg; 508 brls., 378 cks., Kuttroff Pickhardt Co., Hamburg; **Nitrite**, 61 cks., R W Greeff & Company, Oslo; **Phosphate**, 50 bags, F E Wallace, Antwerp; **Silico Fluoride**, 163 brls., H Sundheimer, Copenhagen; **Sulfide**, 12 drs., Order, Rotterdam; **Sulfydrate**, 280 drs., Tibaze; Artif Silk Co., Rotterdam

SOLACTOL—80 drs., Seaboard Nat Bank, Hamburg

SPONGES—41 bls., Amer Sponge & Chamois Co., Havana; 77 bls., G W Sheldon & Co., Havana; 24 bls., J Bloch Inc., Havana; 33 bls., Amer Exp Co., Havana; 118 bls., J H Rhodes & Co., Havana; 171 bls., Lasker & Bernstein, Havana; 30 pgs., Order, Havana; 10 bls., Order, Nassau; 66 bls., J H Rhodes & Co., Nassau; 10 bls., Greek American Sponge Co., Havana; 29 bls., F W Hoffman Co., Havana; 33 pks., Order, Havana; **Refuse**, 3 bls., Order, Nassau

SUGAR OF LEAD—8 brls., Innis Speiden & Co., Hamburg

SUMAC—420 bgs., Order, Palermo; 350 bgs., Banca Sud Palermo, Palermo. 450 bgs., Order, Palermo

TALC—2,000 bgs., Italian Discount & Trust Company, Genoa; 1,100 bgs., C Mathieu, Genoa; 250 bgs., National City Bank, Genoa; 200 sks., C Mathieu, Genoa; 500 sks., Coty Inc., Genoa

TAPIOCA FLOUR—204 bgs., Order, Liverpool; 1,665 bgs., Goldman Sachs & Co., Batavia; 505 bgs., Stein Hall & Co., Batavia

TAR—Wood, 550 brls., G Halperin, Hamburg

WAX—106 pgs., Order, Lisbon; 40 cs., Chemical Nat Bank, Havre; 40 cs., Kidder Peabody Co., Havre; **Bees**, 23 bls., Order, Naples; 11 bgs., Order, Leghorn; 73 bls., Order, Rotterdam; 77 bls., Arkell & Douglas, London; 70 sks., W R Grace & Co., Talcahuano; 81 bgs., Renato Montval, Valparaiso, 38 sks., W R Grace & Co., Valparaiso; 56 bgs., Irving Bank Columbia Trust Co., Smyrna; 33 bls., Order, Cienfuegos; 60 bgs., Order, Calcutta; **Carnauba**, 63 bgs., Nat City Bank, Parahyba; 139 bgs., Bank of London & South America, Parahyba. **Montan**, 750 bgs., Strohmeyer & Arpe Co., Hamburg; **Spermaceti**, 80 cs., Smith & Nicholas, Glasgow; 100 cs., Order, London

WHITING—500 bgs., S L Libby Corp., Havre; 200 bgs., E H Coupey, Havre

WOODFLOUR—1,050 bgs., B L Soberski, Oslo; 400 bgs., Composition Material Co., Stockholm; 400 bgs., Order, Rotterdam; 2,000 bgs., B L Soberski, Rotterdam; 400 bgs., A Kramer & Co., Rotterdam

WOOL GREASE—100 cks., Hummel & Robinson Corp., Bremen

ZINC—Oxide, 41 brls., Philipp Bros., Antwerp; 35 cks., E M & F Waldo Bros., Rotterdam; 50 brls., Reichard Coulston, Marseilles; 8 sks., Yardley & Co., London; **Sulfate**, 1 ck., Amer Cyanamid Co., Rotterdam; **Sulfite**, 1 ck., Jungmann & Co., Hamburg

May 1 to 7

AMMONIUM—Carbonate, 10 cks., J Turner & Co., Liverpool; **Chloride**, 50 cs., Wing & Evans, Liverpool; **Nitrate**, 196 cks., Kuttroff Pickhardt & Co., Hamburg

AMYL ACETATE—5 cases, Houbigant Inc., Havre

ANTIMONY—Crude, 500 cs., Harshaw Fuller & Goodwin, Hankow; **Regulus**, 750 cs., Arnhold & Co., Hankow; 1,400 cs., Anderson Meyer & Co., Hankow; 1,250 cs., Arnhold & Co., Hankow; 500 cs., Arnhold & Co., Hankow; 250 cs., C Gitlan, Changsha

ARGOLS—299 bgs., C Pfizer & Co., Buenos Aires; 22 cks., Royal Baking Powder Co., Leghorn; 36 cks., Royal Baking Powder Co., Leghorn; 25 cks., Royal Baking Powder Co., Naples

ARSENIC—230 brls., American Smelting & Ref Co., Tampico; 100 cks., A Klipstein & Co., Tampico; 229 brls., American Smelting & Ref Co., Tampico

BALSAM—10 cs., Ultramares Corp., Cristobal

BARKS—Wattle, 1,638 bls., I R Boody Co., Durban

BARYTES—250 bgs., Innis Speiden & Co., Rotterdam; 300 bgs., L H Butcher Co., Inc., Hamburg; 600 bgs., Order, Genoa

BLOOD ALBUMEN—10 cks., W A Ross Bro., Hamburg

BONE MEAL—1,777 bgs., Order, Hamburg

CALCIUM—Carbide 200 drs., Order, Hamburg

CAMPHOR—200 cs., Gerard & Co., Kobe; **Crude**, 100 cs., Suzuki & Co., Shanghai

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CARBON—Decolorizing, 50 drs., 331 bgs., L A Salomon & Bros., Rotterdam
CASEIN—250 bgs., Brown Bros & Co., Buenos Aires. 417 bgs., Hanover Nat Bank, Buenos Aires; 834 bgs., Order, Buenos Aires
CHALK—900,000 kilos Kidder Peabody Acceptance Corp., Dunkirk; 820,000 kilos, J W Higman & Co., Dunkirk; 300 bgs., H J Baker & Bros., Bristol; 500,000 kilos, Kidder Peabody Co., Dunkirk; 820,000 kilos, J W Higman Co., Dunkirk; 550,000 kilos, Taintor Trdg Co., Dunkirk; 100 bgs., Lo Curto & Funk, London; **Precipitated,** 300 bgs., H J Baker & Bros., Bristol
CHEMICALS—100 cks., A Klipstein & Co., Hamburg; 10 cs., Allied Asphalt & Mining Corp., Bristol; 300 bgs., P Milchsack & Co., Rotterdam; 55 cks., Geiger Laboratories, Rotterdam; 100 cks., Hummel & Robinson Corp., Rotterdam; 94 bgs., Order, Rotterdam; 31 brls., Dissosway Chem Co., Hamburg; 12 cs., F Rudloff, Hamburg; 61 cs., Order, Hamburg; 7 cs., Pfaltz & Bauer, Rotterdam; 10 cs., H Lieber, Hamburg; 9 cks., Irving Bank Columbia Trust Co., Hamburg; 58 cks., Roessler & Hasslacher Chem Co., Hamburg; 261 carboys, Weiss Fwdg Co., Dunkirk; 84 carboys, Jungmann & Co., Dunkirk; **Preparations,** 36 cks, General Dyestuff Corp., Rotterdam
CLAY—515 bgs., Nat Bank of Canada, Bristol; 100 cks., Central Union Trust Co., Bristol; **China,** 300 bgs., Milton Snedeker Corp., Hamburg
COAL TAR DISTILLATE—156 drs., Order Liverpool
COLORS—6 cks., Ciba Co., Havre; 80 cks., 2 cs., General Dyestuff Corp., Rotterdam; 15 cks., Sherwin Williams Co., London; 8 kegs, Chem Nat Bank, Liverpool; 4 cks., Franklin Import & Export Co., Hamburg; **Bronze Powder,** 11 cs., Order, Bremen; 14 cs., Hensel Bruckmann & Lorbacher, Bremen; 9 cs., L Uhlfelder & Co., Bremen, 24 cs., B F Drakenfeld & Co., Bremen; 49 cs., Baer Bros., Hamburg; 10 cs., Phoenix Shpg Co., Hamburg; **Coal Tar,** 100 cks., 3 cs., General Dyestuff Corp., Rotterdam; **Earth,** 34 cks., Fezandie & Sperrle, Bremen
COPRA—108 bgs., Franklin Baker Co., Kingston
EARTH—300 bgs., Reichard Coulston Inc., Leghorn; 10 cks., P Uhlich Co., Leghorn; **Iniusorial,** 1,237 bgs., Order, Oran; **Red,** 40 cks., Reichard Coulston Inc., Bristol; 50 brls., G Z Collins & Co., Bristol; 79 cks., Order, Bristol; **Yellow,** 34 cks., Order, Bristol
ETHYL ACETO ACETATE—9 cks., Cincinnati Chem Works, Havre
ETHYL CHLORIDE—18 cs., Hensel Bruckmann & Lorbacher, Hamburg
EXTRACTS—Mangrove Bark, 1,140 bgs., Order, Singapore; **Quebracho,** 1,506 bgs., Equit Trust Co., Buenos Aires; 1,927 bgs., Mech & Metals Nat Bank, Buenos Aires
FERRO CHROME—87 cks., C Hardy Inc., Gothenburg
FULLERS EARTH—250 bgs., L A Salomon & Bros., Bristol; 500 bgs., L A Salomon & Bros., London
GELATIN—32 cs., W E Miller, Havre; 40 cks., Rex & Reynolds, Marseilles; 20 cs, P Puttmann, Rotterdam
GLUE—400 bgs., Banque Chrissovlloni, Hamburg 300 bgs., J J Shore Co., Hull
GLUESTOCK—546 bls., Order, Genoa
GLYCERIN—109 drs., Marx & Rawolle, Marseilles
GUMS—420 bgs., Nat Bank of Egypt, Port Sudan; 400 bgs., Barclays Bank, Port Sudan; 100 bgs., Brown Bros & Co., Port Sudan; 500 bgs., Thurston & Braidich, Port Sudan; 367 bgs., Order, Port Sudan; 100 bgs., Baring Bros & Co., Port Sudan; **Copal,** 7 brls., J H Faunce Inc., Liverpool; **Damar,** 256 bgs., Paterson Boardmann & Knapp, Singapore; 128 bgs., Baring Bros & Co., Singapore; 355 bgs., Order, Singapore; 450 cs., L C Gillespie & Co., Batavia; 100 cs., Bank of America, Batavia; **Hashab,** 100 bgs., Barclays Bank, Port Said; 605 bgs., Order, Port Sudan; **Myrrh,** 12 cs., Order, Aden
HEXAMETHYLENTCHROMINE—20 cs., Kachurin Drug Co., Hamburg
IODINE—235 kegs, Nash Watjen & Bangs, Iquique
IRON OXIDE—64 cks., J A McNulty, Liverpool; 53 cks., Reichard Coulston, Liverpool
LITHOPONE—200 cks., Order, Bremen; 80 cks., C J Osborn & Co., Rotterdam
MAGNESITE—Caustic, 110 brls., 300 bgs., Innis Speiden & Co., Rotterdam
MAGNESIUM—20 cs., Schofield Donald & Co., Hull; **Carbonate,** 10 cs., Schofield & Co., Hull
MINERAL WHITE—100 bgs., Whittaker Clark & Daniels, Hull; 201 bgs., L A Salomon & Bro., Hull; 480 bgs., Hammill & Gillespie, Hull
MYROBALANS—6,720 pgs., 8,000 pkts., Order, Calcutta; 2,000 pkts., Order, Calcutta
OCHRE—100 brls., J Lee Smith & Co., Marseilles; 20 brls., J A McNulty, Marseilles; 227 brls., Reichard Coulston, Inc., Marseilles
OILS—Bean, 677 tons, Cook & Swan, Dairen; **Coconut,** 1,097 tons, Philippine Refining Co., Cebu; Quantity Spencer Kellogg & Sons, Manila; 301 cylinders, Order, Colombo; 1,644 tons, Munn & Jenkins, Manila; **Cod,** 200 cks., National Oil Products Co., St Johns; 500 brls., Order, Hull; 89 cks., R Badcock & Co., St Johns; **Ho,** 10 cs., J W Lyon, Kobe; **Linseed,** 11 drs., Baldwin Universal Co., Copenhagen; 100 brls., McDonough & Sons, Rotterdam; **Mineral,** 100 cks., Schliemann Co., Inc., Hamburg; **Olive** 100 cs., J Personeni, Genoa; 100 cs., A Prota & Co., Genoa; 415 cs., American Hawaiian S S Co., Genoa; 450 cs., Order, Genoa; 1,000 cs., F Romeo & Co., Leghorn; 276 cs., Order, Leghorn; 250 cs., E J Petrocelli, Leghorn; 1,000 cs., F Romeo & Co., Leghorn; 100 cs., E J Petrosemolo, Genoa; 2,706 cs., Order, Genoa; 350 cs., Scaramelli & Co., Leghorn; 55 cs., Oceano Shpg Co., Genoa; 100 cs., P Pastene & Co., Genoa; 100 cs., Harlem Bank of Commerce, Genoa; **Palm,** 27 cks., W & A Leaman, Rotterdam, 100 cks., African & Eastern Trdg Co., Rotterdam; 465 cks., Guaranty Trust Co., Liverpool; **Kernel,** 738 tons, 15 cwt., Order, Hull; 170 brls., Neger Co., Hull; **Perilla,** 500 brls., Cook & Swan, Dairen; 1,000 cs., Mitsui & Co., Kobe; **Rape,** 75 brls., Order, Hull; 100 drs., W R Grace & Co., Kobe; 100 drs., Mitsui Bussan Kaisha, Osaka; 302 brls., Japan Cotton Trdg Co., Mogi; 298 brls., S L Jones & Co., Mogi; 600 drs., Mitsui & Co., Mogi; **Sesame,** 127 drs.,

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Francesconi & Co., Rotterdam; 150 brls., Fischer Hollinshed Co., Inc., Hamburg

OXIDE—Red, 40 cks., J Lee Smith & Co., Hull

PLUMBAGO—560 brls., Brown Bros & Co., Colombo

POTASSIUM SALTS—20 cks., Order, Hamburg; Alum, 150 cks., **Mitsui Trust Co.,** Hamburg; 150 brls., Order, Hamburg; **Bromicum,** 7 cs., Order, Hamburg; **Caustic,** 102 drs., A Klipstein & Co., Hamburg; 248 drs., Order, Hamburg; **Muriate,** 500 bgs., Potash Imptg Corp of America, Hamburg; **Nitrate,** 1,016 bgs., Kuttroff Pickhardt & Co., Hamburg; **Prussiate,** 18 kegs, C Tennant Sons & Co., **Liverpool**

PYRIDINE—5 drs., Order, Hamburg

QUICKSILVER—20 flasks, Haas Bros., Tampico; 200 flasks, H W Peabody & Co., Leghorn; 76 flasks, **Minerals de Cinabrio, Tampico**

SAL AMMONIAC—20 cks., C De P Field Co., Bristol

SALT—280 sks., W A Hazard & Co., Liverpool

SEEDS—Flax, 107,484 bgs., Spencer Kellogg & Sons, Rosario; 12,248 bgs., 1,762,520 kilos, Order, Ibicuy; 2,366,448 kilos, Order, Rosario; **Sesame,** 700 bgs Sino Java Badels, Vereening, Hankow

SHELLAC—338 bgs., Brown Bros & Co., Calcutta; 200 bgs., Nat City Bank, Calcutta; 200 bgs., Goldman Sachs & Co., Calcutta; 500 bgs., Order, Calcutta; 150 bgs., Goldman Sachs & Co., Calcutta; 500 bgs., 25 cs., International Banking Corp., Calcutta; 200 bgs., First Nat Bank Boston, Calcutta; 250 bgs., Standard Bank of So Africa, Calcutta; 250 bgs., Goldman Sachs & Co., Calcutta; 50 bgs., British Overseas Bank, Calcutta; 500 bgs., Lee Higginson & Co., Calcutta; 1,200 pgs., Order, Calcutta; **Button Lac,** 25 bgs., Order, Calcutta; 25 bgs., Order, Calcutta; **Garnet Lac,** 365 bgs., Brown Bros & Co., Calcutta; 25 bgs., Order, Calcutta; 10 cs., A Hurst & Co., Hamburg; 15 cs., Order, Hamburg; 175 bgs., Lee Higginson & Co., Calcutta; **Seedlac,** 300 bgs., Order, Calcutta; **Sticklac,** 116 bgs., Amer Exch Pacific Nat Bank, Singapore; 14 bgs., Marx & Rawolle, Calcutta

SODIUM SALTS—Anhydrous Acetate, 94 drs Grasselli Dyestuff Corp., Rotterdam; **Cyanure,** 663 cans, Anglo So Amer Trust Co., Havre; **Ferro Cyanide,** 25 cs., E Dietzgen & Co., Rotterdam; **Nitrate,** 5,259 bgs., Wessel Duval & Co., Antofagasta; 7,785 bgs., Wessel Duval & Co., Iquique; 6,520 bgs., Anglo So Amer Trust Co., Iquique; 6,461 bgs., Antony Gibbs & Co., **Iquique; 513** bgs., R W Greeff & Co., Oslo; 1,016 bgs., Kuttroff Pickhardt & Co., Hamburg; 508 brls., 378 cks., Kuttroff Pickhardt & Co., Hamburg; **Perborate,** 10 cks., Assoc Metals & Minerals Corp., Havre; **Sulfate,** 100 cks., Order, Rotterdam; **Sulfite,** 20 kegs, Davies Turner & Co., Bristol

SPONGES—100 bls., Amer Exp Co., Havana; 51 bls., Order, Havana; 103 bls., Cunard S S Co., Nassau; 50 bls., Irving Bank, Columbia Trust Co., Nassau; 11 bls., Gulf & West Indies Co., Nassau; 50 bls., Cohen & Co., Nassau

SUGAR OF LEAD—8 brls., Innis Speiden & Co., Hamburg

SULFUR—148 brls., Order, Catania; 100 brls., Brown Bros & Co., Palermo

SUMAC—350 bgs., Banca Nazionale Di Credito, Palermo; 350 bgs., A Klipstein & Co., Palermo; 490 bgs., Order, Palermo

TARTAR—107 bgs., Royal Baking Powder Co., Marseilles; 97 bgs., Royal Baking Powder Co., Marseilles; 140 brls., French Amer Banking Corp., Marseilles; **Cream,** 40 brls., French Amer Banking Corp., Marseilles

TALC—200 bgs., C B Chrystal Co., Genoa; 250 bgs., Nat City Bank, Genoa; 1,100 bgs., C Mathieu, Genoa; 2,000 bgs., Ital Discount & Trust Co., Genoa

UREA—397 bgs., Kuttroff Pickhardt & Co., Rotterdam

VALONIA—8,634 bgs., Order, Constantinople

WAX—2,000 bgs., Order, Rangoon; **Bees,** 39 bgs., Order, Havana; 28 bls., A Hurst & Co., San Francisco; 74 bgs., Bank of N Y & Trust Co., Constantinople; 85 blocks Order, Aden; **Ceresine,** 1 bag, Bergstom Stoeve & Co., Hamburg; **Carnauba,** 56 bgs., Order, Liverpool; **Vegetable,** 2 bgs., Bergstom Stoeve & Co., Hamburg; 20 bgs., A Hurst & Co., London

WHITING—1,000 bgs., L Scott Libby Corp., Havre; 500 bgs., C B Chrystal Co., Havre; 1,200 bgs., E L Bullock & Sons, Havre; 1,650 bgs., E H Coupey, Dunkirk; 30 bgs., Binney & Smith Co., Hull; 500 bgs., S L Libby Corp., Havre; 800 bgs., E H Conpey, Dunkirk

WOOD TAR—269 brls., Nat Bank of Commerce Stockholm; 101 bls., Order, Hamburg, 306 brls., Nat Bank of Commerce, Stockholm; 164 brls., Chatham & Phenix Nat Bank, Stockholm; 10 brls., Order, Stockholm

ZINC—Oxide, 6 cks., Order, Rotterdam; 50 brls., Reichard Coulston Inc., Marseilles; **Sulfide,** 2 cs., C A Sykes, London

IMPORTS AT PHILADELPHIA

April 22 to May 5

ACID—Cresylic, 5 drums, Brown Bros Co. Manchester; **Formic,** 74 carboys, Kali Mfg Co., Hamburg; 80 carboys, Order, Hamburg; **Oxalic,** 52 casks, Order, Rotterdam

ALCOHOL—Methyl, 86 casks, Order, Rotterdam

AMMONIUM—Nitrate, 465 casks, Order, Hamburg

BARIUM—Chloride, 63 casks, Guaranty Trust Co., Antwerp

BARYTES—1,000,000 kilos, Order, Rotterdam; 1,005,000 kilos, Order, Rotterdam

BAUXITE—Crude, 2,351 tons, Republic Mining & Mfg Co., Georgetown

BEESWAX—100 cases, Phila Natl Bk., Hamburg

CASEIN—417 bags, Tradesmans Natl Bk., Buenos Aires

CHALK—1,900 bags, Chat & Phoenix Natl Bank, Antwerp

CHEMICALS—1,016 bags, Kuttroff, Pickhardt Co., Rotterdam; 900 casks, Order, Antwerp; 1 case, Powers-Weightman-Rosengarten Co., Havre; 175 drums, E H Bailey Co., London; 170 drums, E H Bailey Co., London; 74 cases, Order, Rotterdam; 18 casks, Order, Rotterdam; 15 casks, Order, London

CHINA CLAY—7,531 tons, 2 cwts., Order, Fowey; 233 tons, 16 cwt., Order, Fowey; 100 tons, 3 cwt., Order, Fowey; 50 tons, Order, Fowey; 1,221 tons, Moore & Munger, Bristol; 120 tons, United Clay Mines, Bristol; 41 tons, 6 cwt., J Richardson Co., Bristol; 405,000 kilos, Enterprise White Clay Co., Bremen

COAL TAR DUST—80 drums, Tar Acid Ref Co., Liverpool

COCONUT—Desiccated, 250 cases, Order, Colombo

CUTCH—700 boxes, Order, Rangoon

FISH GUANO—800 bags, Order, Leith

FLUORSPAR—105 tons, 7 cwt., Stand Bk of South Africa, Durban; 1,009 tons, 15 cwts., Stand Bk of South Africa, Durban; 320,210 lbs., Stand Bk of South Africa, Laurenco Marques; 204 tons, 10 cwts., Brown Bros & Co., Manchester; 2,244,540 lbs., Aluminum Ore Co., Delagoa Bay; 95,868 kilos, Order, Bremen; 600,000 kilos, Order, Bremen; 1,004 tons, 1 cwt., Shimer & Co., Middlesboro; 517 tons, 19 cwts., Order, Middlesboro

FULLERS EARTH—200 bags, L A Salomon & Bro., London

FUSTIC—1,550 tons, Amer Dyewood Co., Punta Arenas

GLYCERIN—52 drums, Order, Rotterdam; 42 casks, Order, Marseilles; 50 casks, Order, Marseilles; 86 drums, Order, Buenos Aires; 150 drums, Order, Dunkirk; 243 casks, Order, Marseilles

GUM—Copal, 379 chests, Brown Bros Co., Macassar; 75 chests, Kidder, Peabody Acceptance Corp., Macassar; 187 chests, Franklin 4th St Nat Bank, Macassar; 200 bags, Brown Bros Co., Antwerp; **Ester,** 6 casks, Rohm & Haas Co., Rotterdam; **Damar,** United Nat Bank, Singapore

IRON OXIDE—10 casks, Order, Manchester; 120 bbls., Smith Chem & Color Co., Malaga; 100 bbls., J H Nicholas Co., Malaga; 50 bbls., Clement Overall Co., Malaga; 311 bbls., C K Williams Co., Malaga

IRON SOLVENT—18 casks, O G Hempstead Co., Rotterdam

JUNIPER BERRIES—100 bgs, Order, Livorno

KAINIT—731 kilos, Potash Imp Co., Hamburg

LEMON JUICE—80 bbls., Powers-Weightman-Rosengarten Co., Messina

LITHOPONE—40 casks, A Klipstein Co., Antwerp

MAGNESIA—Calcined, 125 casks, Order, Antwerp

MANGANESE ORE—1,250 tons, E J Lavino & Co., Calcutta

MARJORAM—20 bags, Order, Rotterdam

MOLASSES—1,051,050 gals, Eastern Alcohol Corp., Sagua la Grande

MURIATE AMMONIA—250 casks, Order, Rotterdam

MYROBALANS—1,600 bags, Baring Bros Co. Bombay; 800 bags, Stand Bank of South Africa, Bombay

OCHRE—107 cases, Reichard Coulston, Marseilles

OIL—Cod Liver, 30 bbls., Smith, Kline & French, Hurum; **Cod,** 100 bbls., Order, Hull; **Linseed,** 50 bbls., Order, Rotterdam; **Olive, 325 cases, Order, Genoa;** 250 cases, Kurtz Bros., Leghorn; 3 bbls., Morris Friedman, Messina; 10 cases, Colombo Co., Palermo

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12 cases, Order, Naples; 475 cases, Order, Genoa; 250 bbls., Phila Girard Nat Bank, Livorno; 199 bbls., Phila Girard Nat Bank, Leghorn; 112 cases, Order, Genoa; 75 cases, Hull; **Palm,** 56 casks, Order, Rotterdam; 194 casks, African & E I Trad Co., Postum Co., Genoa; **Rape** 55 bbls., Order, burg

ORE—Iron, 5,262 tons, Park & Williams, Narvik; 5,606 tons, Park & Williams, Narvik; 7,700 tons, Order, Bona; 127,000 kilos, C K Williams Co., Malaga; 7,200 tons, Order, Bona; 6,411 tons, Order, Benisaf; **Manganese,** 2,000 tons, Order, Calcutta; **Chrome,** 805,670 lbs., Order, Delagoa Bay; 1,545,760 lbs., Order, Durban

ORRIS ROOT—25 bags, Order, Livorno

POTASH—Calcined, 31 casks, Bk of America, Bremen; **Sulfate,** 100 bags, Potash Imp Co., **Caustic,** 45 drums, Superios Co., Hamburg **Muriate,** 500 bags, Soc Comm des Pot d'Alsace, Antwerp; **Nitrate Refined,** 201 pocks, Harshaw, Fuller & Goodwin

POTATO STARCH—250 bags, Stein Hall Co., Rotterdam

PYRITES—7,736 tons, The Pyrites Co., Huelva

SEED—Caraway, 200 bags, Order, Rotterdam; **Canary,** 236 bags, Order, Buenos Aires

SHELLAC—30 bags, Ralli Bros., Bremen

SODIUM—Prussiate, 21 casks, Order, Rotterterdam; **Muriate,** 11 cases, Order, Antwerp; **Sulfide,** 200 drums, Order, Antwerp; 120 drums, Order, Antwerp; **Silico Fluoride,** 73 bbls., Order, Copenhagen

TAPIOCA FLOUR—660 bags, Perkins Glue Co., Batavia; 102 bags, Order, Batavia; 509 bags, Phila Girard Nat Bank, Batavia

WATTLE BARK—2,221 bags, Order, Port Natal; 550 bags, Order, Durban

WHITING—12 bbls., Order, Hamburg

WITHERITE—54 tons, 13 cwts., Foote Mineral Co., Middlesboro; 200 bags, Order, Middlesboro; **Artificial,** 500 bags, Harshaw, Fuller & Goodwin, Rotterdam

ZINC OXIDE—50 bbls., Brown Bros Co, Antwerp

ZINC WHITE—4 casks, Metals Coating Co., Rotterdam

IMPORTS AT BALTIMORE

April 22 to May 6

CHEMICALS—2,000 bags, Paul Uhlich Co., Bilderdijk, Rotterdam

CHRIPATHEUM—193 bales, Western Drug Importers, Lodovico, Trieste

CLOVER LEAVES—6 bales, A C Meyer Co., Alaska, Havre

MOLASSES—1,300,000 gals., Cuba Distilling Co., Canabulle, Tarafa

OIL—Cod Liver, 25 bbls., F H Shallus Co., Bilderdijk, Rotterdam

PEPPER—Preserved Red, 651 cases, Order, Bilderdijk, Rotterdam

PYRETHRUM FLOWERS—125 bales, W J Byrnes Co., Taketoyo Maru, Kobe

SEED—Canary, 82 bags, William H. Masson Culberson, Buenos Aires; 326 bags, F H Shallus Co., Culberson, Buenos Aires; **Mustard,** 150 bags, Order, Bilderdijk, Rotterdam

IMPORTS AT SAN FRANCISCO

April 17 to May 1

AGAR AGAR—10 bales, Willits & Co., Kobe

BEAN CAKE MEAL—541 bags, Balfour, Guthrie & Co., Penang

CASSIA—100 cases, H M Newhall & Co., Hongkong; 100 cases, S L Jones & Co., Hongkong

CHEMICALS—170 packages, Braun, Knecht, Heiman Co., Hamburg; 12 cases, L H Butcher & Co., Hamburg

COPRA—819 tons, Kidder, Peabody Acceptance Corp., Zamboanga; 400 tons, Atkins, Kroll & Co., Zamboanga; 110.4 tons, El Dorado Oil Works, Tobaco; 590.4 tons, El Dorado Oil Works, Legaspi; 264.7 tons, El Dorado Oil Works, Zamboanga; 592 sacks, Order, Papeete; 6,907 sacks, Kidder Peabody Acceptance Corp., Papeete; 1,125 sacks, Williams, Dimond & Co., Papeete; 1,305 sacks, Wightman & Crane, Papeete

COPRA MEAL—1,200 bags, M Volsen, Manila

FULLER'S EARTH—35 bbls., Bank of California, Leghorn

GLUE—20 bales, American Glue Co., Marseilles

GLYCERIN—18 drums, S L Jones & Co., Manila; 15 drums, Peck Bros Co., Antwerp

GRAPHITE—375 bags, Mitsui & Co., Kobe

KAPOC—107 bales, Balfour, Guthrie & Co., Sourabaya; 100 bales, W R Grace & Co., Sourabaya; 100 bales, Burns, Philp Co., Samarang; 320 bales, Balfour, Guthrie & Co., Samarang; 500 bales, Lilienthal, Lee & Co., Samarang

KAKUM—100 bales, S L Jones & Co., Kobe

OILS—Coconut, 280 tons, Order, Manila; 530 tons, Philippine Refining Corp., Manila; **Codliver,** 100 drums, Wilbur, Ellis & Co., Kobe; **Citronella,** 6 drums, Atkins, Kroll & Co., Penang; **Olive,** 100 cases, Bk of California, Leghorn; 250 cases, Order, Genoa **Wood,** 324 tons, American Finance & Commercial Co., Hankow

POTATO FLOUR—50 bags, Stein Hall & Co., Hamburg

RAPESEAD MEAL—375 bags, K Inouye & Co., Kobe

SHELLAC—350 bags, Order, Calcutta; 25 bxs., Haslett Warehouse Co., Hongkong

SPICES—Cinnamon, 50 bales, D Hecht & Co., Penang; 100 bales, D Hecht & Co., Calcutta; **Nutmegs,** 60 bags, S L Jones & Co., Padang; **Pepper,** 330 bags, Catz American Co., Batavia

SODIUM SALTS—Nitrate, 10,100 sacks, E I DuPont de Nemours, Taltal

TAPIOCA—Flour, 217 bags, Catz American Co., Sourabaya; **Seed,** 200 bags, H M Newhall & Co., Batavia

VANILLA BEANS—4 cases, O'Connor, Harrison & Co., Papeete; 18 cases, Order, Papeete

IMPORTS AT NEW ORLEANS

April 30 to May 7

AMMONIA SULFATE—2,664 sacks, Order, Antwerp

BAUXITE—2,118 tons, Republic Mining Co., Georgetown; 2,092 tons, Republic Mining Co., Paramaribo

CASEIN—534 bags, Order, Buenos Aires

RESIN—150 bbls., Order, Manchester

SALT—250 sacks, Order, Liverpool

SODIUM CYANIDE—221 cases, Order, Havre

WAX—228 drums, Order, Liverpool

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Photostatic Copies of foreign patents may be secured from U. S. Patent Office, Washington, D. C.

Official Gazettes are published weekly by all the patent offices named above and contain selected claims.

UNITED STATES PATENTS

Issued April 27, 1926.

1,582,029—**Azo Dyestuffs,** and Process of Making Same. Guillaume de Montmollin and Gerald Bonhote, Basel, Switzerland, assignors to the Society of Chemical Industry in Basle, Basle, Switzerland. Appl. date, Mar. 23, 1925.

1,582,050—**Photographic Print out Paper,** and Prints Made Therefrom. J. A. Johnson, Buffalo, N. Y. Appl. date, April 25, 1921.

1,582,053—**Vegetable Substances,** Process for treatment of, and extraction of fibrous substances therefrom. Paul Koeppel, Karlsruhe, Germany. Appl. date, May 14, 1923.

1,582,056—**Phenol-Formaldehyde Condensation Products,** Manufacture of. Carl Kulas, Leipsig, and Curt Pauling, Leipsig-Lindenau, Germany, assignors to Carl Kulas, Leipsig, Germany. Appl. date, Aug. 13, 1921.

1,582,066—**Multi-effect Evaporative Separation,** process and apparatus for. Hugh K. Moore, Berlin, N. H., assignor to Brown Co., Berlin, N. H., a corporation of Maine. Appl dates, Oct. 16, 1922 and Nov. 30, 1923, respectively.

1,582,117—**Agglutinant, Surface Finishing and Sizing Composition,** Manufacture of. George Frederick Blomberry, Sydney, N. S. W., Australia. Appl. date, Feb. 13, 1922.

1,582,123—**Crude Petroleum,** Distillation of. Edgar Milton Clark, New York, N. Y., assignor to Standard Development Co., a corporation of Delaware. Appl. date, July 3, 1919.

1,582,626—**Zirconium Oxide,** Production of. Hugh S. Cooper and Le Rue P. Bensing, Cleveland, Ohio, assignors to Kernet Laboratories Co., Inc., Cleveland, Ohio, a corporation of New York. Appl. date, Mar. 1, 1920.

1,582,131—**Metallic Halide,** Method of Making, from Hydrocarbon Sludge. Philip S. Danner, Point Richmond, Calif., assignor to Standard Oil Co., San Francisco, Calif., a corporation of California. Appl. date, May 19, 1925.

1,582,136—**Reproducing Designs, Prints, Pictures, etc.,** Composition for. Grace Gustin and William J. Gustin, Los Angeles, Calif. Appl. date, Jan. 25, 1926.

1,582,157—**Metallic Sulphides,** Method for making. John W. Backman, Oakland, Calif., assignor to Beckman-Linden Engineering Corp., San Francisco, Calif., a corporation of Nevada. Appl. date, May 22, 1922.

1,582,227—**Castor Machine Oils,** Preparing. Leland L. Rebber, Los Angeles, Calif., assignor to Union Oil Co. of California, Los Angeles, Calif., a corporation of California. Appl. date, May 9, 1922.

1,582,256—**Propellant Powder.** Charles R. Franklin, Dover, N. J. Appl. date, Oct. 8, 1923.

1,582,257—**Soluble Oils,** Preparing. De Ralph Frizell, Los Angeles, Calif., and Bert Allen Stagner, Berkeley, Calif., assignors to Union Oil Co. of California. Appl. date, April 1, 1922.

1,582,258—**Castor Machine Oils.** De Ralph Frizell, Los Angeles, Calif., assignor to Union Oil Co. of California. Appl. date, May 9, 1922.

1,582,297—**Lignite-Distillation Apparatus.** John E. Neumaier, Dayton, Ohio, assignor to The Lignite Pressed Coal Co., Dayton, Ohio, a corporation of Ohio. Appl. date, Feb. 1, 1922.

1,582,310—**Naphthalene,** Hydrogenation of. George Schroeter, Berlin, Germany. Appl. date, Aug. 29, 1921.

1,582,317—**Waste Sulphite Liquor,** Process for economic disposal of. Alfred M. Thomsen, Florston, Calif., assignor to Crown Willamette Paper Co., San Francisco Cal., a corporation of Maine. Appl. date, May 13, 1924.

1,582,328—**Antimony.** Recovery of, in the manufacture of Fiavanthrone. William A. Adamson, Wilmington, Del., and Paul W. Carelton, Penns Grove, N. J., assignors to E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co, Wilmington, Del., a corporation of Delaware. Appl. date, Feb. 29, 1924.

1,582,336—**Paper Pulp,** Process for making. Eddie Lambert and Walter E. Matthews, Baltic, Conn. Appl. date, Aug. 26, 1922.

1,582,343—**Mold Powder,** Process for making. Konrad Mueller, Luneberg, Germany, assignor to the firm B. Roos & Co., Berlin Germany. Appl. date, Nov. 21, 1924.

1,582,351—**Paper Pulp,** Process for producing. Charles W. Shartle, Middletown, Ohio. Appl. date, July 12, 1920.

1,582,398—**Safety Device For Gas-Filled Spaces.** Paul Hausmeister, Goppingen, Germany. Appl. date, July 27, 1925.

1,582,404—**Petroleum Emulsion Dehydrator.** Edwin F. Hurst, Brea, Calif. Appl. date, Sept. 27, 1924.

1,582,407—**Hydrocarbon-Oil Cracking Operations,** Apparatus for. Kenneth V. King, Berkeley, Calif., assignor to Standard Oil Co., Calif., a corporation of California. Appl. date, May 6, 1925.

1,582,408—**Butyl Alcohol and Acetone,** Process for the production of. David A. Legg, Terre Haute, Ind., assignor to Commercial Solvents Corp., Terre Haute, Ind., a corporation of Maryland. Appl. date, Mar. 30, 1925.

1,582,467—**Bituminous Emulsion.** George Samuel Hay, Westminster, London, England, assignor to Asphalt Cold Mix (1925) Ltd., Westminster, London, England. Appl. date, Aug. 18, 1925.

1,582,475—**Vat Dyestuff,** and process of making same. Georg Kraenzlain, Heimich Greune, Robert Sedlmayer and Heinrich Vollmann, Hoechst-on-the-Main, Germany, assignors to Grasselli Dyestuff Corp., New York, N. Y., a corporation of Delaware. Appl. date, Nov. 27, 1925.

1,582,495—**Leather,** Manufacture and Treatment of. Otto Walter, Hannover, Germany. Appl. date, June 2, 1924.

1,582,499—**Electrical Precipitation of Suspended Matter from Gases,** Apparatus for. Emil Zopp, Frankfort-on-the-Main, Germany, assignor to International Precipitation Co., Los Angeles, Calif., a corporation of California. Appl. date, Oct. 10, 1924.

1,582,537—**Starch,** Purification of. Martin J. Prucha, Urbana, Ill and John Max Widmer, Cedar Rapids, Iowa, assignors to Penick & Ford Ltd., Inc., a corporation of Delaware Appl. date, Dec. 10, 1920.

1,582,538—**Pulverizing Mill.** Fred I. Raymond, Evanston, Ill., assignors to Raymond Bros., Impact Pulverizer Co., Chicago, Ill., a corporation of Illinois. Appl. date, June 25, 1923.

1,582,540—**Vacuum Flow and Gas Separator.** Oren B. Riddle, Tulsa, Okla. Appl. date, Feb. 13, 1925.

1,582,566—**Coating Metal and other Surfaces** Method of. Johann Karl Wirth, Berlin-Charlottenberg, Germany. Appl. date, Oct. 26, 1921.

1,582,585—**Hydrocarbon Oils,** Apparatus for treating. Carbon P. Dubbs, Wilmette, Ill., assignor to Universal Oil Products Co., Chicago, Ill., a corporation of South Dakota. Appl. date, (original) Apr. 16, 1917; (divided) Oct. 11, 1919; (renewed) July 15, 1925.

1,582,588—**Dephlegmator.** Gustav Egloff and Harry P. Benner, Chicago, Ill., assignors to Universal Oil Products Co., Chicago, Ill. Appl. date, May 2, 1921 (renewed) Sept. 10, 1925.

1,582,605—**Sheet Gelatin Material,** Art of Preparing. William Hoskins, Chicago, Ill. Appl. date, May 23, 1922.

1,582,650—**Distilling Oven.** Oskar Lasche, deceased, late of Berlin-Charlottenberg, Germany, by Fritz Lasche, executor, same city, and Carl Geissen, same city, assignors to Kohlenveredlung G. m. b. H., Berlin, Germany. Appl. date, Nov. 15, 1923.

1,582,675—**Formamid,** Production of. Reimhold Fick, Ludwigshafen-on-Rhine, Germany, assignor to the Badische Anilin & Soda Fabrik, same city. Appl. date, Apr. 3, 1925.

1,582,705—**Floor Putty,** with nitrocellulose oil base. Arnold M. Taylor and Frank A. Buote, Stanford, Conn., assignors to Atlas Powder Co., Wilmington, Del., a Corporation of Delaware. Appl. date, Mar. 11, 1925.

1,582,718—**Active Carbon,** Manufacturing. Fritz Winkler, Ludwigshafen-on-the-Rhine, Germany, assignor to Badische Anilin & Soda Fabrik, same city. Appl. date, Sept. 29, 1923.

1,582,764—**Light Hydrocarbon,** Process for obtaining. William Landes, Long Beach, Calif. Appl. date, May 19, 1924.

1,582,844—**Vat Coloring Matter.** Arthur Luettringhaus, Mannheim and Arthur Wolfram, Frankfort-on-the-Main, assignors to Badische Anilin & Soda Fabrik, Ludwigshafen-on-the-Rhine, Germany. Appl. date, June 8, 1925.

1,582,847—**Waste Cinematographic Films,** Treatment of. David Baird Macdonald, Leicester, England. Appl. date, May 6, 1922.

1,582,851—**Effecting Catalytic Reactions,** Particularly in Catalytically producing Hydrocyanic Acid. Alwin Mittasch and Wilhelm Michael, Ludwigshafen-on-the-Rhine, Germany assignors to Badische Anilin & Soda Fabrik, same city. Appl. date, Feb. 12, 1923.

1,582,860—**Hafnium and Zirconium** Process for Separating. Anton Eduard van Arkel and Jan Hendrik de Boer, Eindhoven, Netherlands, assignors to N. V. Philips' Gloeilampen Fabrieken, Eindhoven. Appl. date, Aug. 5, 1924.

1,582,863—**Artificial Silk** Manufacture of. David Gerard Zwartz, Arnheim, Netherlands, assignor to Naamlooze Vennootschap Nederlandische Kunstzijde-fabriek, Arnheim. Appl date, Dec. 1, 1925.

BRITISH PATENTS

Issued April 21, 1926.

247,795—**Cans.** Southern Can Co., Baltimore, Md. Appl. date, May 11, 1925.

247,803—**Water Gas.** F. W. Steere, Highland Park, Mich. Appl. date, May 19, 1925.

247,826—**Depilating Hides, etc.** M. Bergmann Dresden, Germany. Appl. date, July 6, 1925.

247,862—**Glass Manufacture,** F. W. Golby, London, England (Libbey-Owens Glass Co., Toledo, Ohio). Appl. date, Sept. 23, 1925.

247,865—**Air Filter.** A. Hadley, Bristol, England. Appl. date Sept. 28, 1925.

247,909—**Mercerizing Fabrics.** Grushwitz A. G. Olbersdorf, Saxony, Germany. Appl. date, June 26, 1925.

247,926—**Bottle Closures.** P. Mueller and K. Rahlwes. Questenberg, Germany. Appl. date, Jan. 20, 1926.

247,982—**Methyl Alcohol, Hydrocarbons.** G. Patart, Paris, France. Appl. date, Jan. 28, 1926.

247,934—**Centrifugal Separator, Aktiebolaget Separator.** Stockholm, Sweden. Appl. date, Feb. 2, 1926.

247,940—**Sulphonic Acids.** P. I. Schestakoff. Paris, France. Appl. date.

247,946—**Phomas Slag,** Production of. H. Hilbert. Neuss a. R., Germany. Appl. date, Feb. 11, 1926.

247,955—**Horn Substitutes.** Deutsche Kunsthorn Ges. Hamburg, Germany. Appl. date, Feb. 16, 1926.

247,956-7—**Synthetic Resins.** Bakelite, Ges. Charlottenburg, Berlin, Germany. Appl. date, Feb. 16, 1926.

247,974—**Threads from Cellulose Esters and Ethers.** Anciens Etablissements Pathe Cinema Paris, France. Appl. Feb. 18, 1926.

247,975—**Fibers,** Treating, with Liquids, J. A. H. Itier. Lyons, France. Appl. date, Feb. 18, 1926.

247,976—**Waterproofing Cement.** T. A. H. Itier. Lyons, France. Appl. date, Feb. 18, 1926.

247,977—**Leather,** Tawing, Cleansing Compounds for, Emulsion making. M. Kahn, Paris, France. E. Le Breton and G. Schaeffer, Strasbourg, France. Appl. date, Nov. 20, 1924.

247,994—**Refractory Siliceous Materials.** A. Tripensee. Karlsiuhe, Baden, Germany. Appl. date, Feb. 20, 1926.

247,997—**Recovering Volatile Solvents** Naamlooze Vennootschap Algemeene Chemische Produktenhandel. The Hague, Holland. Appl. date, Feb. 22, 1926.

248,007—**Textiles,** Dyeing. I. G. Farbenindustrie A. G., Frankfort a. M. Germany (assignees of Farbewerke vorm. Meister, Lucius n. Bruening, Hoechst a. M. Germany). Appl. date, Feb. 22, 1926.

248,014—**Mineral Oils,** Extraction of. N. H. Freeman, London, England. Appl. date, Sept. 4, 1924.

248,024—**Granular Material,** Apparatus for delivering in measured amounts. J. E. Lea. Manchester, England.

248,033—**Rubber Composition,** S. M. Kirkpatrick. Glasgow, Scotland. Appl. date, Nov. 1, 1924.

248,044—**Liquids,** Filtering, E. Lunge and Courtaulds, Ltd., London, England. Appl. date, Nov., 20, 1924.

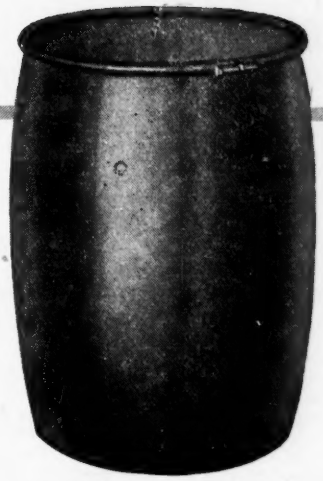
248,058—**Linoleum,** J. C. Leech. Thornton Heath, Surrey, England. Appl. date, Nov. 25, 1924.

248,077—**Carbonizing Coal,** Illingworth Carbonization Co., Manchester, England and S. R Illingworth, Radyr, Glamorgan, England. Appl. date, Nov. 27, 1925.

248,078—**Coke, Cooling; Drying Coal.** Illingworth Carbonization Co., Manchester, England and S. R. Illingworth, Radyr, Glamorgan, England. Appl. date, Nov. 27, 1924.

248,081—**Solid Matters,** Apparatus for separating from Liquids, H. N. McLeod, Wellington, New Zealand. Appl. date, Nov. 28, 1924.

(Continued on page 60)



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New York

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Sal Soda

Monohydrate of Soda

PATENTS

(Continued from page 59)

(British Patents Cont.)

248,082—**Treating Powders**, F. H. Clause, Westminster, England. Appl. date, Nov. 28, 1924.

248,089—**Explosives**. A. C. Scott. Cardiff, England and Mexco Ltd., Westminster, England. Appl. date, Nov. 29, 1924.

248,113—**Variegated Cellulose Compounds**. V. Plinatus. Paris, France. Appl. date, Dec. 8, 1924.

248,115—**Cracking Hydrocarbons**, V. L. Oil Processes, Ltd. O. D. Lucas and E. L. Lomax. Westminster, England.

248,118—**Cellulose Materials**, Treatment of, for textiles, paper, etc. A. L. Burlin, S. Leicester and L. B. Holman. London, England Appl. date, Dec. 10, 1924.

248,147—**Waterproofing and Gas-proofing Fabrics**. C. Dreyfus. London, England. Appl. date, Jan. 23, 1925.

FRENCH PATENTS

Issued April 1, 1926.

606,835—**Drier** for alimentary pastes, such as macaroni and the like. G. Garburio. Appl. date, Nov. 24, 1925.

606,543—**Polished and transparent Threads** films and ribbons from plastic matter. Societe Pathe Cinema (Anciens Etablissements Pathe Freres). Appl. date, Feb. 20, 1925.

606,797—**Artificial Silk Fibers**, Process for treatment of. Oberrheinische Handelsgesellschaft. M. b. H. Appl. date, Nov. 23, 1925

606,588—**Rubberized Fabrics**, Process for coating of, in calenders. Societe anonyme francaise Zapon. Appl. date, Feb. 26, 1925.

606,784—**Mercerization of Fibers**. W. Koenigs and J. Kam Appl. date, Nov. 23, 1925.

606,877—**Textile Materials**, Bleaching of. Elelktrolyser-Ban, Arthur Stahl. Appl. date, Nov. 26, 1925.

606,826—**Delivery of Gaseous or Liquid Fluid**, Machine for measuring fleu of. W. Schurz. Appl. date, Nov. 24, 1925.

606,884—**Thermometric Systems**, Improvements in. Compagnie Francaise Pour L'Exploitation des Procedes Thomson-Houston. Paris, France. Appl. date, Nov. 26, 1925.

606,541—**Tin fluosilicate**, Process for manufacture of. Societe de Recherches et de Perfectionnements Industriels et Societe d'Electrometallurgie de Dives. Appl. date, Feb. 20, 1925.

606,676—**Phenol Condensation Products**, Process for manufacturing. S. Karpen et Bros. Appl. date, Nov. 4, 1925.

606,725—**Sulphur Trioxide**, Process for catalytic manufacture of, and apparatus. General Chemical Co. Appl. date, Nov. 20, 1925.

606,841—**Carbon Disulphide**, Process for continuous purification of. E. Legeler and P. Esselman. Appl. date, Nov. 25, 1925.

606,843—**Hydrocyanic Acid** Process for manufacture of. Badische Anilin und Soda Fabrik. Appl. date, Nov. 25, 1925.

606,869—**Fatty Ether Oxides**, (Simple or Mixed), Process for continuous manufacture of. Societe anonyme des Distilleries des Deux-Sevres. Appl. date, Nov. 25, 1925.

606,804—**Arylido-anthraquione**, Process for manufacture of derivatives of. Farbewerke vorm Meister Lucius u. Bruening. Appl. date, Nov. 23. 1925.

606,807—**Anti-rust Product**, Process for Manufacture of. A. E Lobstein. Appl. date, Nov. 23, 1926.

606,544—**Low Freezing Plastic Explosives**, Process for. Societe Francaise des Explosifs. Appl. date, Feb. 20, 1925.

606,890—**Improvements In Explosives**.. Mexco Ltd. Appl. date. Nov. 26, 1925.

606,610—**Cyperus Esculantus** (Edible plant), Application of P. E. Bouchaud-Praceiq, Paris France. Appl. date, Feb. 28, 1925.

606,571—**Distributing or Weighing Water-Purifying Reagents**, Apparatus for. Societe l'Oxylithe. Appl. date, Feb. 24, 1925.

606,591—**Saturators in Water Purifiers** Improvement in. Societe l'Oxylithe. Appl. date, Feb. 26, 1925.

606,675—**Concentrators** for specially corrosive and scale-forming solutions. P. Bringhenti. Appl. date, Nov. 3, 1925.

606,763—**Solutions**, Preparation of. Chemische Fabriken vorm Weilerter-Meer. Appl. date, Nov. 21, 1925.

606,766—**Concentrating Liquors at Low Temperatures**.. A. Derouet. Appl. date, Nov. 21, 1925.

606,783—**Solid Particles in Gases** Improvements in separation of. G. J. Prat. Appl. date, Nov. 23, 1925.

606,883—**Water-Filtering Device**. H. Schwindt. Appl. date, Nov. 26, 1925.

606,566—**Ossein and Gelatine**, Process for rapid manufacture of R. Moritz. Appl. date, Feb. 24, 1925.

606,596—**Copper Catalyst** Process for making special kind of copper for, in synthesis of methanol. Societe Nationale de Recherches sur le Traitment des Combustibles. Appl. date Feb. 27, 1925.

606,817—**Neutral Bitumens**, Process for making, by means of resin acids produced during refination of mineral oil distillates. C. Santermeister and F. Wilhelm. Appl. date, Nov. 24, 1925.

606,893—**Colloidal Substances**, Process for production of, and utilization of. Chemische Fabrik Dr. Heppes u. Co. G. m. b. H., J. B. Carpzow and J. Heppes. Appl. date, Nov. 26, 1925.

606,731—**High Aspirating Tower**, for retort furnaces or coke furnaces. W. Muller. Appl. date, Nov. 20, 1925.

606,886—**High Thermal Value Gas** Process for making. Kohlenveredlung G. m. b. H. Appl. date, Nov. 26, 1925.

606,845—**Drawing off Gasoline, Benzine** and other liquids Apparatus for. J. Heller. Appl. date, Nov. 24, 1925.

GERMAN PATENTS

Issued April 15, 1926.

426,180—**Pyrophoric Gas Lighter**.. A. Schlicht. Bremen, Germany. Appl. date, Aug. 7, 1925.

426,120—**Hat-making Materials**, Bleaching of exotic, chlorophyll-containing. Dr. F Schoof. Dresden-Kleinzschachwitz, Germany. Appl. date, Oct. 7, 1924.

426,033—**Diazotizing Preparations**, Manufacture of. I. G. Farbenindustrie A. G., Frankfort a. M., Germany. Appl. date, Dec. 28, 1924.

426,024—**Discharge Process on Textiles**, O. Kunze. Leipzig, Germany. Appl. date, July, 21, 1923.

426,066—**Gases**, Electric Purification of. Electrische Gasreinigungs. G. m. b. H. Charlottenberg, Germany. Appl. date. Sept. 3, 1924.

426,149—**Gas**, Electrical Purification of. Siemens-Schuckertwerke. G. m. b. H. Berlin-Siemenstadt, Germany. Appl. date, Dec. 10, 1924.

426,034—**Barium Peroxide**, Manufacture of. A. F. Meyerhofer, Zurich, Switzerland. Appl. date, Oct. 20, 1923.

426,052—**Sodium Sulphide**, Manufacture of, and other Chemicals. B. Roos & Co., Berlin, Germany. Appl. date, Jan. 19. 1924.

426,081—**Chromium**, Recovery of, from chromate, and Bichromate containing waste waters and Liquors. G. Croulard and H. Braidy, Paris, France. Appl. date, Oct. 19. 1922.

426,111—**Light Oils**, Manufacture of, from Coal Tar. Z. M. Stinnes, Essen, Ruhr, Germany. Appl. date, Aug. 12, 1921.

426,186—**Alkaline Electrolyte** for Galvanic Primary Batteries and Accumulators. Koeln-Rottweiler A. G. Berlin. Germany. Appl. date, Nov. 13, 1924.

426,157—**Mineral Oils**, Refining of. A. Riebeck Montanwerke A. G. Halle a. Saale, Germany. Appl. date, Jan. 29, 1925.

426,189—**Gas Producing Installation**, The Gas Research Co., Dayton, Ohio. U. S. A. Appl. date, July 2, 1922.

425,944—**Carbon monoxide Containing City Gas**, Manufacture of H. Nielsen and B. Laing, London, England. Appl. date. Feb. 28, 1924.

425,905—**Oxygen-Developing Substances** Manufacture of, for Wash Liquors. R. Korselt. Zittan L. Sa., Germany. Appl. date, Aug. 9, 1922.

425,910—**Color Grinder**, Deutsche Forschungs u. Versuchs Anstalt G. m. b. H. Godesberg, Germany. Appl. date, Oct. 21. 1924.

426,108—**Earthenware**, Manufacture of, from Boiler Scale, Ash, etc. Kaiser Wilhelm Institut fuer Eisenforschung. Duessdorf, Germany and Dipl. Ing. W. Hessel, Essen, Ruhr, Germany. Appl. date, May 21, 1925.

[Foreign Trade Opportunities]

Carbon black	19934	Hamburg, Germany	Purchase
Chemicals	19937	Buenos Aires, Argen-	
Disinfectants and insecticides	19922		Purchase
		Buenos Aires, Argentina	Purchase
Fertilizer, farm	19924	London, England	Agency
Paints and varnishes	19939	Rio de Janeiro, Brazil	Agency
Paints and varnishes	19947	Guadalajara, Mexico	Purchase
Phosphate rock	19983	Liverpool, England	Purchase or Agency
Rosin	19897	Genoa, Italy	Agency
Ammonium perchlorate and potassium perchlorate	19998	Tokyo, Japan.	Purchase & agcy
Benzol, tar and pitch, bichromate of potash, other potash salts, caustic soda, zinc oxide, phosphate, and borax	20000	Paris, France	Agency
Borax and boracic acid	20003	Berlin, Germany	Purchase
Carbon black	19999	Paris, France	Agency
Carbon black	20001	Melbourne, Australia	Agency
Carbon black	20005	Sydney, Australia	Purchase
Chemicals, fine	29002	Rio de Janeiro, Brazil	Agency
Coal-tar derivatives (toluene and pyridine)	20006	Lyon, France	Purchase
Dyes	19994	Bombay, India	Agency

WHEN YOU BUY COAL

(Continued from page 22)

the percentage of carbon dioxide that they contain under the very best operating conditions. An automatic continuous gas analyzer will then show every moment the percentage of carbon dioxide, and for wasteless burning it is only necessary to keep the furnace conditions that actual experiment have shown to be best.

Like many other intelligent, automatic control instruments, a continuous gas analyzer costs nothing in comparison to savings it effects. It is indeed one of those investments that soon "pay for themselves." Another profitable check is a temperature record of the stack itself. If that temperature is excessive (say over 500° F.) this is fair warning that the boiler tubes are either coated with soot, or lined with scale, or possibly both.

While the checking and control of coal supplies and furnace operations are simple enough to be delegated to the superintendent, nevertheless, with costs rising, they are important enough to receive the attention of owners and managers. A coal analysis, as we have seen, is not a complicated mystery. When you think that 20% difference in ash content means the difference between burning five tons and four tons to get the same heat, it becomes a very practical document. The needless waste of improper furnace operation is oftentimes even greater than this, and the checks upon it are equally simple and sure. Competition in all the chemical process industries is far too keen to ignore this cost factor, especially when it can be so readily eliminated. A long consulting experience has proven that, when the executives are unfamiliar with this situation and leave it entirely in the hands of underlings, it is likely that a saving of some twenty to twenty-five per cent. of fuel costs can be effected by knowledge of the above simple tests intelligently applied to purchasing and operation.

[*Catalogs & Bulletins*]

Publications issued by equipment manufacturers are listed in this department. Any of these booklets may be obtained by addressing the firm issuing it. When writing kindly mention CHEMICAL MARKETS.

Laclede-Christy Bulletin April 1926. Booklet giving information on refractories including consumption by industries. 8 pp. Laclede-Christy, St. Louis, Mo.

Bowser Bulletins. Illustrated and descriptive set of bulletins containing information on tanks, measuring pumps, meters, oil fitters, etc., for industrial applications. S. F. Bowser & Co., Fort Wayne, Ind.

The Material of a Thousand Uses. Illustrated booklet giving some of the uses of bakelite. Bakelite Corp., 247 Park ave., New York.

Apparatus for Industrial and Laboratory Use. Illustrated, describing the various apparatus and giving price lists and capacities. 110 pp. Palo Co., 153 W. 23rd st., New York.

Industrial Crawling Tractor Cranes. Illustrated, describing rotating bed plate, friction clutches, and operating levers, also giving diagrams of the various types. 15 pp. Industrial Works, Bay City, Mich.

Barnstead Still. Six-page folder. Selection of still. Barnstead Still and Sterilizer Co., 2 Lanesville Terrace, Boston, Mass.

Brown Resistance Thermometers. Giving price lists. 20 pp. Brown Instrument Co., Philadelphia.

Delta Portable Elevators. Illustrated folder showing various uses of the Delta. 8 pp. New Jersey Foundry and Machine Co., 90 West st., New York.

Carbofrax Brick. Leaflets describing carbofrax brick for hearth, fire wall, etc. Carborundum Co., Perth Amboy, N. J.

Carpenter Chemical Containers. Four-page folder, giving dimensions, leading capacities, and price list. Carpenter Container Co., 1 Broadway, New York.

"Do You Use Your Plant Newspaper?" Booklet describing the value of recording instruments in general 24 pp. C. J. Tagliabue Mfg. Co., 18 Thirty-third st., Brooklyn, N. Y.

"Equitherm" Electro-Thermic and Electro-Mechanical Temperature Controlling Instruments and Allied Appliances. Four-page illustrated folder. Equitherm Engineering Corp., 8 Bridge st., New York.

Crane Pressure Regulators for Steam or Air. Illustrated booklet showing regulating mechanism piston, cylinder, etc., also tables giving the capacity of Crane pressure regulators. 16 pp. Crane Co., 836 So. Michigan ave., Chicago.

SERVICE STATION

for Machinery

Industrial Chemicals

Agricultural Chemicals

Industrial Raw Materials

Cruder, Intermediates, Dyes

Oils (vegetable, animal, fish)

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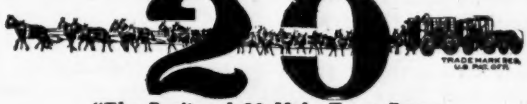

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SULFURIC ACID, WAR-HORSE OF INDUSTRY

(Continued from page 18)

To expect relief from our excess of brimstone shipments over output, through a falling of our sulfur exports appears unlikely, since the price in London is now £10, against $22 at the American seaboard. But there are already signs of reviving activity on the part of the British-Sicilian interests and an increased production from the Japanese mines. A significant bit of news—interesting as showing the far-reaching effects—came from CHEMICAL MARKETS Australian correspondent last month to the effect that the deposits on the tiny volcanic isle, White Island, thirty-five miles from the mainland of New Zealand, are to be again worked, after having been closed by an eruption, which wiped out the plant, in 1914.

What steadying effect on acid prices will be exercised by the production of by-product acid in the smelters will depend upon how serious a factor this supply will be in the market. In the middle-western centers, notably St. Louis and Chicago, the by-product material is in control, and a canvass, undertaken in connection with this analysis, reveals the significant fact that the three largest producers say that without sweetening their ore they could increase their acid output 40-60%. This would, we estimate, be an annual total of over a quarter of a million tons of 66° acid a year, or 10% of our annual consumption. It is also obvious that in many smelting operations, especially in the far west, there are tons of acid literally going up the stack, though the price would have to be materially higher to pay for the installation of recovery roasters and to make up the long haul freight rates.

Closely allied to this smelter acid situation is the development of improved processes of selective flotation by which the yield of zinc and other metals is increased through the more complete elimination of pyrites. Published reports on this work in some Mexican operations tell of an increased efficiency in excess of 15%, a factor that would naturally, with higher acid prices, stimulate waste-saving of this type.

It is plain that with even a very slight acceleration of industrial activity, and a consequent consumption of sulfuric acid, there will be advances in the price, based reasonably upon the higher costs of brimstone. There is little danger of any price sky-rocketing, for there are too many stabilizing elements in our various sources of supply. It is only a question of time when other domes will be opened up in the Gulf region and it is well known that there are vast deposits in Nevada and Utah at present unavailable because of their inaccessibility to the markets. Furthermore, pyrites from our own mines and from Canada, as well as from Spain, are always available, provided it becomes economical to return to that raw material.

[*Science & Sales*]

Zinc sulfate solutions, used in the production of electrolytic zinc, are purified by treating with precipitated copper, copper sulfate and a reducing agent or cuprous oxide. Swedish Patent No. 57,951.

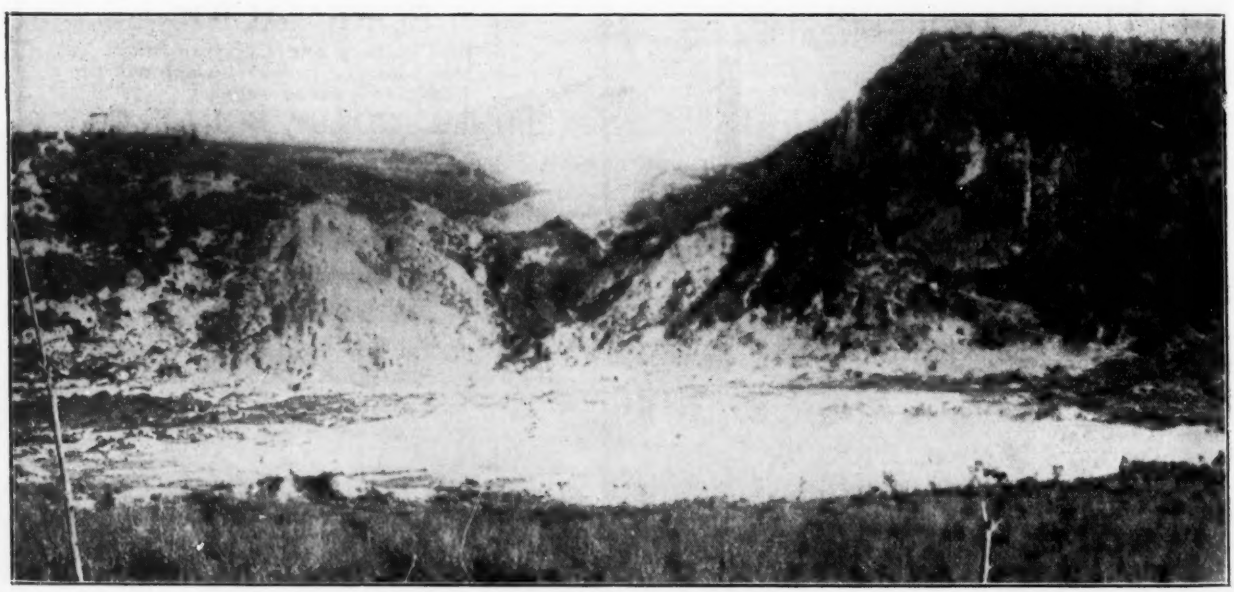
Oils, fats and waxes are treated with alkali hydroxides in the presence of aldehydes, such as furfuraldehyde and methylfurfuraldehyde to obtain textile soaps used in brightening sulfur dyes. French Patent No. 594,146.

Solid alcohol soaps are made by heating soap, containning five per cent of water, with alcohol under pressure and at moderate temperatures. These soaps may be mixed with ordinary amorphous jelly soaps for medicinal and pharmacological purposes. British Patent No. 242,444.

A liquor which is used for the retting of flax and similar vegetable fibers is made with the addition of formamide and carbamide, resulting in a considerable reduction of the retting duration. German Patent No. 419,730.

The fastness to rubbing of dyed materials is increased by treatment with emulsions, prepared from treating fats and oils, for example, castor and olive oils with sulfuric acid, and then converting the product into a soap, adding gelatin or glue and finally carbon tetrachloride. French Patent No. 592,452.

Fine stone meal is added to cement for waterproofing purposes, and in addition fats, oils, albumens, bitumens and the like may be used for the same purpose, the rate of setting of the cement being regulated by the addition of gypsum meal or an alkali lye, or chlorides of alkali or alkaline earth metals. British Patent No. 244,603.



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Regenerative Research Laboratories, Dover, Delaware; chemicals, $50,000.

Lavant Silk Mills, New York; 200 common, no par; R. Leibowitz, S. Kotcher.

Vagois Chemists, New York; 200 shares, $100 each; 200 common, no par; P. C. Lindsey, E. F. Quirke

Commercial Chemical Co., New York; 10,000 shares, $100 each 10,000 common, no par; H. L. Wolfe, M. Dorff, I. A. Levy.

Marantz Paper Co., $20,000, S. Rose, W. M. Waldman.

People's Glass Co., Elmer, N. J., $100,000; deal in glass and glass products; William H. Powell, Everett J. Downs, Warren F. Powell.

Rare Alloy Metal Co., Inc., Union City, N. J., $25,000, deal in alloy, metals, etc., Walter Leichter, Max Levitan, Fred Goldstein.

Frozen Air Products, Wilmington, Delaware; $3,000,000.

Metro Yarn Co., New York; $50,000; J. Kopelman, I. T. Longworth, Jr.

Standard Minerals Co., New York; mine feldspar and mica. $5,000.

Clouryan Color & Specialty, Brooklyn, N. Y.; chemicals; $10,000 J. T. Clouse, J. Ryan, R. Bennett.

Onyx Chemical Co., Brooklyn, N. Y.; $10,000; D. Kronish, I. Burkowitz, B. Suckerman.

Kaiser-Barnett Coal & Coke Corp., Buffalo, N. Y.; $100,000; M. and M. F. and C. A. Kaiser.

Arlington Chemical Co., Yonkers, N. Y., $2,750,000; T. C. P. Martin, S. T. Tyng, T. H. Dugan.

Gravelly Petroleum Corp., Wilmington, Delaware; $100,000.

Pacific Petroleum Corp., Wilmington, Del., $100,000.

Mindoro Rubber Plantation, Newark, N. J., development of land growing, cultivation and production of rubber, 2,500 shares no par value: Jean A. Blanchard, J. F. Dorsey, Edward H. Schwartz.

The Lacquers Coating Co., Newark, N. J., paints, oils, etc. 1,000 shares no par value; Adrienne Custer, C. Theo. Gausel, John J. McDonough.

Aurora Mines Corp., Wilmington, Delaware; $100,000.

F. A. Schultz Rubber Mfg. Corp., Lodi, N. J., $150,000; Frederick A. Schultz, John Jackson, Ernest Massey.

May Silk Co., Paterson, N. J.; Jacob Schmulewitz, Jacob Kivaiko, Samuel Rubin, Abe Cherry, Phillip Janowitz.

Aditant Laboratory of Washington, D. C., Wilmington, Delaware, $100,000.

Central Chemical Co., New York; $20,000; H. J. Stein, A. Chaseinsky, M. Pearlman.

Superfine Products Co., Bronx, New York; drugs, 300 common, no par. J. H. & G. Kohan, J. Steiner.

Regenerative Research Laboratories, Dover, Delaware; $50,000.

A. Shenhan & Co., Inc., Providence, R. I., 500 shares no par valve; deal in lacquering products A. Shenhan, Chris L. Migliaccio, Fritz Johnson.

West Coast Chemical Products Corp., Wilmington, Del., $450,000.

Coronal Textile Corp., New York; $20,000: S. Schildkraut, L. J. Josephs, M. Haack.

Allegato Tile Co., Brooklyn, N. Y., $20,000; M. and S. Allegato, M. Locurio.

Franklin Waste & Metal Co., Paterson, N. J.; $50,000; deal in iron ore and kindred products; Samuel Kipkin, Samuel Sergy, Theodore Kleinmanns.

American Hoist Corp., Wilmington, Del., $300,000; steel, etc

Silica Co. of California, Wilmington, Del., $250,000.

Ryle & Forbes, Inc., Paterson, N. J., deal in petroleum, etc. $125,000; Cyril P. Forbes, Wm. G. Ryle, Julia Pierce.

Elk Mills Rayon Corp., Wilmington, Del., $6,000,000; silk, wool, cotton, flax, hemp, textile fabrics.

Standard Gypsum Co., Wilmington, Del., $1,000,000; minerals.

West Coast Chemical Products Corp., Wilmington, Del., $500,000.

Wolcott Petroleum Co., Wilmington, Del., $100,000.

Delaware Asphalt Roofing Co., Wilmington, Del., $100,000.

Sogomose Oil Co., Wilmington, Del., $2,500; produce and market oil.

Kentucky Coal Corp., Wilmington, Del., $50,000.

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SAVING TIME

(Continued from Page 20)

left in the barrel.

The marking and tagging of barrels for identification and inventory purposes is a problem that many plant managers and warehousemen have spent time and money on, trying to solve. A number have used covered envelopes made of paper and tacked to the head or side of the barrel. It has been found that these tear off in storage and in transit, if wetted the writing blurs, and the identity of the barrel is lost. The most satisfactory method of marking is to use an embossed tag. With this method the barrel will practically have to be destroyed before it will lose its markings. The placing of the metal tags on the barrel depends upon the method of storage used. If they are stored on the chimb, the tag should be placed on the side of the barrel. When they are stored on the bilge or in racks the tags should be placed on the heads of the barrels.

In studying the proper method of storing dyestuffs a number of questions should be considered before a final solution of the problem is made. Each warehouse has certain requirements that must be met, so that all things entering into the problem should be considered. The pertinent questions which apply in most cases are:

1. How are the barrels received at the warehouse, i. e., motor trucks, railway siding, etc.?
2. How long will the barrels remain in storage?
3. What is the nature of the content, i. e., liquid, powder, paste, acid, neutral?
4. How many different products are to be stored?
5. Is there more than one grade of the same product? For instance, concentrates, type, offshade.
6. How must the materials be taken out of storage, i. e., must the oldest stock be taken out first?
7. Is storage space plentiful or must every cubic foot be utilized?
8. Is it necessary to take complete physical inventory? If so, how often?

In making a proper layout of the warehouse one of the most important points to consider is the layout of the aisles; next the piling of the barrels or drums. Figure 1 shows an extremely poor method of storage.

THERE are really only three ways of storing barrels. The best method depends upon whether the product is in dry or liquid form. The three methods in their order of preference are:

1. In racks on the bilge. (See figs. 4 & 6).
2. On the bilge with dunnage. (See fig. 3).
3. On the chimb with dunnage. (See fig. 2).

The rack system is without doubt the best method, as it allows systematic stock-keeping by groups or classes, as the separate tiers make lotting of stocks simple, convenient and inexpensive. With this method each tier is separate and accessible, being held free from those above and below. There is no pressure on the lower rows to part staves and start leaks. With the rack system it is possible to make a complete physical inventory at any time, as all barrels can be reached easily by leaving a foot between each set of racks. It is also possible to easily remove any particular barrel whether in the lowest or uppermost tier. Another advantage is that all overhead space can be utilized. With racks it is possible to tier 10 barrels high or over 20 feet.

When the barrels contain liquids or pastes it is often necessary to turn them slightly so as to keep all sides moist to prevent loss of contents, through shrinkage, when the barrel is removed from stock. When the rack system is employed this turning can be frequently done with little expense and effort.

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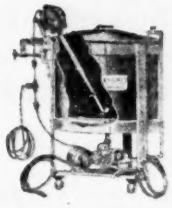

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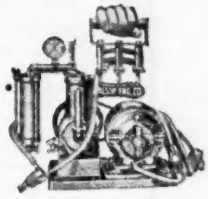

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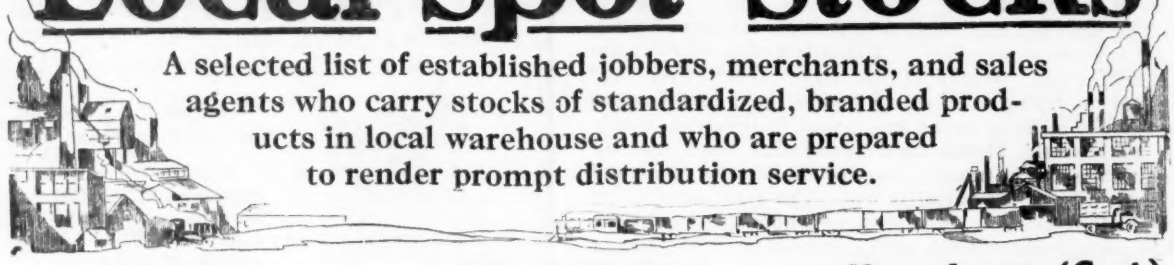

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EXECUTIVE—manufacturing and sales. Have obtained and maintained excellent results from the purchasing of materials, through the production departments to the shipping room and sales promotion. Tactful, economical manager, American Technical graduate, 10 years practical experience. Open for new connection about May 1st. Box 447, DRUG & CHEMICAL MARKETS.

ASSISTANT TO PRESIDENT or executive in Chemical Manufacture. Ten years well balanced experience in chemical manufacturing, plant management, expansion, purchasing and selling. Knowledge of finance, accounting and statistics. Now doing graduate work in physical chemistry. Available June fifteenth. Replies will be held in strict confidence. Box 471, DRUG & CHEMICAL MARKETS. 25 Spruce St., New York.

MANUFACTURING CHEMIST with seven years plant experience in Azo and Basic Dyes, Intermediates and Heavy Chemicals, desires position. Box 469, DRUG & CHEMICAL MARKETS.

SALES PROMOTION with an asset of over 20 years experience in the fine chemical industry, and the personal acquaintance among the majority of pharmaceutical manufacturers, wholesale druggists and allied industries throughout the country seeking a sales connection with headquarters. Personal interview solicited. Box 464, CHEMICAL MARKETS.

SALESMAN—Jobbers salesman, Ph. G., seven years in present position, knows all lines and with wide acquaintance in the retail trade of Metropolitan district, thirty-two years old, married, best references as to character and ability, desires position with opportunity with manufacturer. Box 457, DRUG & CHEMICAL MARKETS.

CHEMICAL engineer, 22 years experience designing and operating on copper, sulphuric acid, alkali, synthetic ammonia, much research and operating experience on Southern cut over lands waste, three years selling experience, wants to connect with a firm of consultants. Good personality and best of references. Box 429, DRUG & CHEMICAL MARKETS.

SALESMAN—College graduate—five years experience in chemical sales field. Can readily adapt himself to sale of chemicals in any industry. Starting salary not as important as opportunity to prove his ability. Best of references. New York or Chicago territory. Box No. 465, DRUG & CHEMICAL MARKETS.

CHEMICAL ENGINEER:—Production, maintenance or Sales, excellent record of achievement, marked executive ability, available about May 1st. Box 448, DRUG & CHEMICAL MARKETS.

Help Wanted

SALESMEN—Wanted for several good territories by manufacturer of household and medicine specialties selling through rural districts. Established trade and good selling prices. Our good men make from $5,000 upwards on small drawing account and liberal bonus. Company furnishes Dodge cars to proved men. Write fully with two references. Box 453, CHEMICAL MARKETS.

What Do Ye Lack

In olden times the town cryer announced the news and spread abroad the wants and offers of his neighborhood. Nowadays if you need help, want machinery, have surplus stocks to sell, or want a position, you can reach the entire industrial community.

Wants and Offers in CHEMICAL MARKETS reaches ten thousand manufacturers of chemicals, raw materials, paper, glass, textiles, leather, rubber, etc.

Help Wanted

PERFUMER—Assistant superintendent wanted in established plant: must be able to handle male and female help and with knowledge of processes. Salary $3,500 and opportunity to advance to manager of branch plant if capable. Box 468, CHEMICAL MARKETS.

DETAIL MAN—Manufacturer of pharmaceutical specialties requires high calibre detail man, experienced, M. D. degree preferred. Please write fully. Box 456, CHEMICAL MARKETS.

STENOGRAPHER—One with previous experience in the drug trade and familiar with pharmaceutical terms. Familiarity with the handling of mailing lists and stencils not necessary but desirable. In writing state clearly previous experience. Box 461, CHEMICAL MARKETS.

SOAPMAKER—Toilet preparation maker will add soap to line and needs experienced working superintendent to take full charge of new department. Box 467, CHEMICAL MARKETS.

CHEMIST who has had actual manufacturing experience in specialty dyestuffs and those which are not so competitive. State list of dyes and intermediates manufactured. Box 440, DRUG & CHEMICAL MARKETS.

PERFUMERY SALESMAN — Well known French-American house with full toilet goods line, widely advertised and favorably known, will engage three additional salesmen August first. Only experienced men of high standing and proved sales records need apply. Write full details of education, experience, nationality in strict confidence. Box 452 DRUG MARKETS.

ESSENTIAL OILS—One of the leading brokers would be interested in securing the services of a man fully versed in this line. Reply will be kept strictly confidential. Box 439 DRUG & CHEMICAL MARKETS.

EXPERIENCED Zinc Oxide or Lithopone Salesman to travel Eastern or Western territory. Reference required. State salary expected. Box 466, CHEMICAL MARKETS.

BOOKKEEPER:—One capable of keeping entire set of books. Familiar with Paint Trade, Raw Materials, and Chemicals. Female preferred. State age, experience and salary expected. Box 446, DRUG & CHEMICAL MARKETS.

ANALYTICAL CHEMIST, male, wanted in an industrial laboratory for inorganic analytical work. Answer stating qualifications and salary expected. Pittsburgh Plate Glass Co., Barberton, Ohio.

Miscellaneous

NEED used machinery or want to dispose of some? Six thousand manufacturers of proprietary medicines, toilet preparations, etc., are reading DRUG MARKETS.

RATTLESNAKE OIL, rendered from freshly killed wild rattlesnakes. Also venom in pure undiluted state. Supplies available for immediate delivery. Box 443, DRUG & CHEMICAL MARKETS.

FOR SALE—Complete files of DRUG & CHEMICAL MARKETS, unbound, $5.00 a volume.

FOR SALE: Nitric Acid Surplus stock of 30 tons packed in 400 new carboys. Will sell below market. Box 463, CHEMICAL MARKETS.

CHEMICAL PERIODICALS:—Chemical Abstracts, Chemical Journals, London; Journal Society of Chemical Industry; Bulletin Societe de Chemie. We have for sale back copies of domestic and foreign publications. Address "B. Login & Son, 29 East 21st St., New York City."

Plant Equipment

FOR SALE—Eight tube Louisville Automatic Bottle filler, manufactured by the United States Bottler's Machinery Company, Chicago, Ills. Machine is in first class working condition and will be sold at a reasonable price. Write us. Shores-Mueller Company, Cedar Rapids, Iowa.

FOR SALE—Chemist's Balance, enclosed in glass case, (made by the Voland Co., New Rochelle, N. Y.); in good condition. The Puritan Soap Company, Rochester, N. Y.

WANTED Change Can Mixer, direct heat atmospheric shelf dryer, sifting machine and a one and two horse motor AC single phase 60 cycle. Box 470, DRUG & CHEMICAL MARKETS.

FOR SALE

Shreiber Wooden Filter Presses. Two in good condition size 12 x 12. Also a 500-gal. steel tank in excellent condition.

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NEW YORK

Buyers Guide

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Calco Chemical Co.
Cooper & Nephews, Wm.
Du Pont de Nemours & Co., E. I.
Greeff & Co., R. W.
Hydrocarbon Prods. Co.
Innis, Speiden & Co.
Jordan & Bro., Wm. E.
Monsanto Chemical Works
Roessler & Hasslacher Chemical Co.
Tar Acid Refining Corp.

Organic

American Cyanamid Co.
Cleveland-Cliffs Iron Co.
Cooper & Co., Charles
Du Pont de Nemours & Co., E. I.
Eastman Kodak Co.
Fergusson, Jr., Alex. C.
General Chemical Co.
Grasselli Chemical Co.
Gray & Co., William S.
Greeff & Co., R. W.
Heyden Chemical Corp.
Innis, Speiden & Co.,
Mallinckrodt Chemical Works
Roessler & Hasslacher Chemical Co.
Seaboard Chemical Co.
Victor Chemical Works

Mineral

American Cyanamid Co.
Cleveland-Cliffs Iron Co.
Cooper & Co., Charles
Du Pont de Nemours & Co., E. I.
General Chemical Co.
Grasselli Chemical Co.
Heyden Chemical Corp.
Monsanto Chemical Works
Pennsylvania Salt Manufacturing Co.

ALCOHOL

Denatured

American Solvents & Chemical Corp.
Atkins & Co., E.
Berg Industrial Alcohol Co., David
Commercial Solvents Co.
Cooper & Co., Charles
Federal Products Co.
Gray & Co., William S.
Industrial Chemical Co.
Miner-Edgar Co.
Roessler & Hasslacher Chemical Co.
Seaboard Chemical Co.
U. S. Industrial Alcohol Co.

Methanol

Cleevland-Cliffs Iron Co.
Cooper & Co., Charles
Du Pont de Nemours & Co., E. I.
Eastman Kodak Co.
Gray & Co., William S.
Greeff & Co., R. W
Industrial Chemical Co.
Miner-Edgar Co.
Roessler & Hasslacher Chemical Co.
Seaboard Chemical Co.

ALKALIES

Arnold, Hoffman & Co.
Church & Dwight
Dow Chemical Co.
Electro Bleaching Gas Co.
Grasselli Chemical Co.
Innis, Speiden & Co.
Mathieson Alkali Works
Michigan Alkali Co.
Niagara Alkali Co.
Pennsylvania Salt Manufacturing Co.
Roessler & Hasslacher Chemical Co.
Solvay Process Co.
Warner Chemical Co.
Winkler & Bros. Co., Isaac.

ALUMS

Cooper & Co., Charles
Du Pont de Nemours & Co., E. I.
Fergusson, Jr., Alex. C.
General Chemical Co.
Grasselli Chemical Co.
Greeff & Co., R. W.
Innis, Speiden & Co.
Pennsylvania Salt Co.
Roessler & Hasslacher Chemical Co.

AMMONIA & SALTS

Barrett Co.
Benkert & Co., W.
Cooper & Co., Charles
Dow Chemical Co.
Fergusson, Jr., Alex. C.
General Chemical Co.
Grasselli Chemical Co.
Greeff & Co. R. W.
Innis, Speiden & Co.
Mallinckrodt Chemical Works
Mathieson Alkali Works
Roessler & Hasslacher Chemical Co.

DYE & TAN STUFFS

American-British Chemical Supplies, Inc.
Arnold, Hoffman & Co.
Calco Chemical Co.
Du Pont de Nemours & Co., E. I.
General Dyestuff Corp.
Mutual Chem. Co.
National Aniline & Chemical Co.
Newport Chemical Works
Seaboard Chemical Co.
Starkweather Co., J. U.

FILLERS & CLAYS

American-British Chemical Supplies, Inc.
Arnold, Hoffman & Co.
Fergusson, Jr., Alex. C.,
Hammill & Gillespie
Innis, Speiden & Co.
Miner-Edgar Co.
Roessler & Hasslacher Chemical Co.
Wishnick-Tumpeer Chemical Co.

PIGMENTS & COLORS

Cabot, Godfrey L.
Calco Chemical Co.
Cooper & Co., Charles
Du Pont de Nemours & Co., E. I.
Fergusson, Jr., Alex C.
General Dyestuff Corp.
Industrial Chemical Co.
Innis, Speiden & Co.,
King & Co., E. & F.
National Aniline & Chemical Co.
Newport Chemical Works
Wishnick-Tumpeer Chemical Co.

ACCELERATORS

American Cyanamid Co.
Cleveland-Cliffs Iron Co.
Dovan Chemical Corp.
Dow Chemical Co.
Du Pont de Nemours & Co. E. I.
Gray & Co., William S.
Grasselli Chemical Co.
Greeff & Co., R. W.
National Aniline & Chemical Co.
Roessler & Hasslacher Chemical Co.

FERTILIZER SUPPLIES

American Cyanamid Co.
Barrett Co.
Cooper & Co., Charles
Du Pont de Nemours & Co., E. I.
Eaton Clark Co.
Fergusson, Jr, Alex. C.
General Chemical Co.
Greeff & Co., R. W.
Heide & Co.
Innis, Speiden & Co.
Peebles, D. Meade
Roessler & Hasslacher Chemical Co.

INSECTICIDES

Dow Chemical Co.
General Chemical Co.
Grasselli Chemical Co.
Greeff & Co., R. W.
Roessler & Hasslacher Chemical Co.

INDUSTRIAL CHEMICALS

American-British Chemical Supplies, Inc.
American Cyanamid Co.
American Solvents & Chemical Corp.
American Trona Corp. (borax)
Arnold Hoffman Co.
Baird & McGuire, (creosols)
Barlow, Joe
The Barrett Co.
Benner Chemical Co.
Godfrey L. Cabot (carbon blk.)
Carbide & Carbon Chemical Corp.
Carus Chemical Co.
Chemical Utilities Co.
Church & Dwight (soda bicarb.)
Chemische Fabrik (Dr. Hugo Stoltzenberg)
Cleveland-Cliffs Iron Co. (wood chem.)
Commercial Solvents Co. (butanol)
Charles Cooper & Co.
Leonard W. Cronkhite, Inc.
Croton Chemical Corp.
Doe & Ingalls
Dovan Chemical Co (rubber accel.)
Dow Chemical Co.
E. I. Du Pont de Nemours & Co.
Emery Candle Co.
Electro Bleaching Gas Co. (chlorine)
Alex. C. Fergusson, Jr.
General Chemical Co.
Grasselli Chemical Co.
William S. Gray & Co. (wood chem)
R. W. Greeff & Co.
Howe & French
Hydrocarbon Products Co.
Industrial Chemical Co.
Innis Speiden & Co., Inc.
International Salt Co.
E. & F. King & Co.
George Mann & Co.
Mathieson Alkali Works
Merchants Chemical Co.
Michigan Alkali Co.
Miner-Edgar Co. (wood chem.)
Monsanto Chemical Works
Mutual Chemical Co. (bichromates)
Niagara Alkali Co.
Pacific Coast Borax Co.
Parsons & Petit (sulfur)
Pennsylvania Salt Manufacturing Co.
Pierce & Stevens,
G. S. Robins & Co.
Rodgers Chemical Co.
Roessler & Hasslacher Chemical Co.
Seaboard Chemical Co. (wood chemicals)
Selden Co.
Solvay Process Co. (alkalies)
J. U. Starkweather Co.
G. A. Steffens
Thompson, Hayward Chemical Co.
Victor Chemical Works
Warner Chemical Co.,
John C. Wlarda & Co.,
Isaac Winkler & Bros., Company, (alkalies)
Wishnick-Tumpeer Chemical Co.

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American-British Chemical Supplies Inc.
American Solvents & Chemical Corporation
Barrett Co.
Berg Industrial Alcohol Co., David
Commercial Solvents Co.
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Doe & Ingalls
Atkins & Co. E.
Dow Chemical Co.
Du Pont de Nemours & Co., E. I.
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Eaton Clark Co.
Fergusson, Jr., Alex C.
General Chemical Co.
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Industrial Chemical Co.
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King & Co., E. & F.
Miner-Edgar Co.
Newport Chemical Works
Roessler & Hasslacher Chemical Co.
Seaboard Chemical Co.
Uhe, George
U. S. Industrial Alcohol Co.
U. S. Industrial Chemical Co.
Warner Chemical Co.
Wishnick-Tumpeer Chemical Co.

COAL-TAR, CRUDES & INTERMEDIATES

American-British Chemical Supplies, Inc.
Baird & McGuire, Inc.
Barrett Co.
Cooper & Nephews, Wm
Calco Chemical Co.
Du Pont de Nemours & Co. E. I
General Dyestuff Corp.
Grasselli Chemical Co.
Hydrocarbon Products Co.
Gray & Co, William S.
Monsanto Chemical Works
National Aniline & Chemical Co.
Newport Chemical Works
Tar Acid Corp.
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"Distinguished for its high test and uniform quality"

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Bicarbonate of Soda

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AN acid-proof paint, finding great favor where acid fumes are present.

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Isaac Winkler & Bro. Co. 2
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130 - 44th St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

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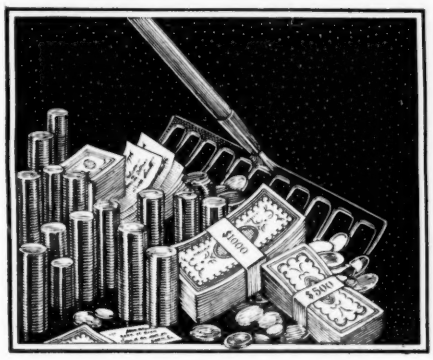

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